

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria... 150 Dn... 150 Dn... 150 Dn...
Angola... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Argentina... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Australia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Austria... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Belgium... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Brazil... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Canada... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Ceylon... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
China... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Czechoslovakia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Denmark... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Egypt... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
France... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Germany... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Greece... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
India... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Indonesia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Italy... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Japan... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Korea... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Kuwait... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Laos... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Lebanon... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Libya... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Luxembourg... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Malaysia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Mali... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Mauritania... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Morocco... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Netherlands... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Nigeria... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Norway... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Oman... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Pakistan... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Panama... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Paraguay... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Peru... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Poland... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Portugal... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Romania... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Saudi Arabia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Senegal... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Sierra Leone... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Singapore... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Slovakia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Slovenia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
South Africa... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Spain... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Sri Lanka... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Sweden... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Switzerland... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Tanzania... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Thailand... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Togo... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Tunisia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Turkey... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Uganda... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Ukraine... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
United States... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Uruguay... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Venezuela... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Yemen... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Zambia... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...
Zimbabwe... 205 Dn... 205 Dn... 205 Dn...

ESTABLISHED 1887

Six Quit Belgian Coalition

Early Elections Possible; Martens Consults King



Jean Gol

BRUSSELS — Deputy Prime Minister Jean Gol and five other cabinet members from his party resigned Monday, a move that could bring down the coalition government of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

Louis Michel, chairman of the Liberal Reformed Party, Mr. Gol's French-speaking conservative party, said after a meeting to review Mr. Gol's resignation decision that the five had "expressed their solidarity."

"The logical consequence of this solidarity is resignation," Mr. Michel said.

Belga, the Belgian national news agency, reported that Mr. Martens had gone to the Royal Palace Monday night for an emergency meeting with King Baudouin and that a cabinet meeting would be held Tuesday.

The withdrawal of the six cabinet members from Mr. Martens's coalition of Christian Democrats and conservatives could force an early general election. Regular elections were scheduled for Dec. 8.

Mr. Gol, the most prominent French-speaking conservative in the government, submitted his resignation to protest the refusal of the interior minister, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, to resign after the Brussels soccer stadium riot in which 38 persons died in May.

The interior minister, a Christian Democrat, is in charge of the police.

Mr. Gol, 43, who is also justice minister, offered a letter containing his resignation to Mr. Martens, who relayed it to King Baudouin.

Heavy Rains Hinder Sudan Famine Aid

Higher Death Rate Believed Likely As Washed-Out Roads Block Food

By Clifford May
New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Heavy rains, an extraordinary phenomenon in western Sudan, are seriously hindering efforts to deliver food to hundreds of thousands of famine victims, according to relief workers who recently returned from the region.

Unless washed-out bridges and roads can be repaired and normal food supplies quickly resumed, relief workers agree, deaths from starvation and disease are likely to increase sharply.

Sudanese officials say 450,000 people are most seriously at risk in the region, called Darfur.

Darfur, where three million people live, has been in the grip of drought for three years; some parts have been without significant rainfall for as much as seven years.

In the last month, however, there has been more rain in Darfur than in all of last year, according to reports received by the European Community. And the relief workers say the most recent rains have been unusually heavy.

"People in Darfur say this is the most rainfall they have seen in at least 10 years," said Pierce Garety, the deputy representative here of the UN high commissioner for refugees. "Relief operations are being severely hampered. On some days we're at a near standstill."

In many parts of Darfur, flooding has made dirt roads unusable and prevented food trucks from reaching relief camps and villages in need.

Some truck drivers have refused to make deliveries to remote areas for fear of becoming stuck and stranded in deep mud. In Gensina, truck drivers still willing to venture out have tripled their fees, aid officials said.

An unknown number of people have been killed in flash floods

along rivers and wadis, river beds that are dry most of the year but fill rapidly during the rainy season.

Several airstrips in western Sudan have also been closed or are now functioning only sporadically. An "air bridge" organized by the European Community is carrying about 20 tons of food a day, sufficient to meet the minimum needs of fewer than 40,000 people daily.

But relief workers say that airlifts alone can be only part of the solution in a region with few landing strips and so many people in need.

The drought in western Sudan began to break nearly a month ago. There have also been good seasonal rains in eastern Sudan and in much of Ethiopia, as well as in Kenya and other countries further south.

But poor rainfall patterns, such as heavy downpours followed by prolonged dry spells, can also lead to crop failure.

Development experts stress, too, that mass famine is almost always the result of several factors, of which drought is only one. Among the others are deteriorating ecology, rapid population growth and unsound government agricultural and pricing policies.

The population of Darfur is largely nomadic in the north and settled or seminomadic in the south.

The landscape of Darfur grows progressively drier as one travels north toward the Sahara. Normally, much of the area is arid during the dry season, but it turns green with yearly rains in a remarkable transformation that seems to occur almost overnight.

Nonetheless, officials say, the land is becoming desertlike, largely because of destructive practices such as the cutting of trees and other means of clearing land.

The organized movement of refugees is an increasingly powerful role.

Mr. Regan, who had been the secretary of the Treasury, assumed broad authority over the operations and staff of the White House when he took over as chief of staff 10 months ago. But now he will be serving as the key link between the White House and the president's suite at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in a Maryland suburb of Washington.

Beyond this, White House officials say, Mr. Regan plans to serve as the main channel between Mr. Reagan and the day-to-day operations of the White House after the president returns there to recuperate and then flies to Santa Barbara, California, in August for further rest.

Mr. Regan is working out of a spare office at the Bethesda hospital, down the hallway from the president's suite. Every day this week, following his daily 8 A.M. White House "operations meeting" with senior staff members, he plans to climb into his limousine for the 20-minute trip to the hospital to review issues with the president and deal with crucial paperwork.

After returning to the White House, he is expected to speak to Mr. Reagan over the phone several times a day, the only presidential aide to have this continual contact.

Mr. Regan has already drawn up plans with his staff on how the White House will operate during the recovery period, which is expected to last six to eight weeks.

The chief of staff, a former Wall Street executive, has said privately that he expects the president to adopt a "light duty schedule" and that he views his own task as sparing Mr. Reagan as much work as possible, with Vice President



President Reagan and his wife, following his operation.

Reagan Tumor Is Malignant But Doctors Doubt Spread

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BETHESDA, Maryland — Cancer was found in the tumor removed from President Ronald Reagan's colon last Saturday, his doctor said Monday, but there was no evidence that the malignancy had spread.

Dr. Steven Rosenberg of the National Cancer Institute, one of President Reagan's physicians, said that "the president has cancer" but that there was "every expectation" that the cancer was restricted to the polyp and had not spread and that "no spread will take place."

"All of these findings are optimistic to the future course of the disease. There is every expectation that the local problem has been cured," Dr. Rosenberg told reporters.

During Recovery, Regan in Key Role
President's Chief of Staff Fortifies His Strong Position

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, is the dominant figure in White House plans for operating the government while the president recovers from abdominal surgery, according to White House aides.

The aides said Mr. Regan was extending what had already been an increasingly powerful role.

Mr. Regan, who had been the secretary of the Treasury, assumed broad authority over the operations and staff of the White House when he took over as chief of staff 10 months ago. But now he will be serving as the key link between the White House and the president's suite at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in a Maryland suburb of Washington.

Beyond this, White House officials say, Mr. Regan plans to serve as the main channel between Mr. Reagan and the day-to-day operations of the White House after the president returns there to recuperate and then flies to Santa Barbara, California, in August for further rest.

Mr. Regan is working out of a spare office at the Bethesda hospital, down the hallway from the president's suite. Every day this week, following his daily 8 A.M. White House "operations meeting" with senior staff members, he plans to climb into his limousine for the 20-minute trip to the hospital to review issues with the president and deal with crucial paperwork.

After returning to the White House, he is expected to speak to Mr. Reagan over the phone several times a day, the only presidential aide to have this continual contact.

Mr. Regan has already drawn up plans with his staff on how the White House will operate during the recovery period, which is expected to last six to eight weeks.

The chief of staff, a former Wall Street executive, has said privately that he expects the president to adopt a "light duty schedule" and that he views his own task as sparing Mr. Reagan as much work as possible, with Vice President

ers at Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

Dr. Dale Oller, who headed the six-person surgical team, quoted the president as saying of the malignant polyp, "I'm glad that that's all out."

President Reagan will have have

Cancer of the colon is a widespread problem in industrialized countries, Page 2.

to undergo "regular examinations of his lungs, liver and other body organs to assure they're in the same healthy condition they're in today," Dr. Rosenberg said.

Earlier Monday, Larry Speakes, the White House press spokesman, reported that President Reagan had continued to make "superb progress" following the surgery.

Dr. Oller, the chief surgeon at Bethesda Naval Medical Center outside Washington, and other doctors saw Mr. Reagan on Monday morning before the president conferred with members of his staff.

Mr. Speakes said that Dr. Oller had reported that "the president continues to progress superbly from his surgery."

All of Mr. Reagan's vital signs were within normal ranges "and the same as for a person who has not had surgery," Dr. Oller was quoted as having said.

Earlier, Mr. Reagan's doctors had said the probability of the tumor's being cancerous was greater than 50 percent.

But they said that, even if the growth proved malignant, they believed they had removed all the cancer.

Mr. Speakes described the president as "very well prepared for any eventuality."

"The president is pretty much of an optimist," he said. "He's an upbeat person."

Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy, went to the hospital in order to be with her husband when the doctors reported their findings from the microscopic examination of the tumor. Mrs. Reagan's press secretary, Jennifer Hirsberg, quoted her as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Suicide Blast Kills 10 Near Israeli Zone

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — A suicide bomb-laden automobile bearing Red Cross markings was blown up by its driver at the edge of the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon on Monday, killing seven Lebanese civilians, two militiamen of Israeli-backed forces and the driver, Israeli media and military sources said.

In Beirut, artillery and gun battles killed four persons on Monday after Walid Jumblat, leader of the leftist Druze Moslems, vowed to "fight unto death" to remove President Amin Gemayel.

The car carrying the bomb was a Peugeot 504 with one person inside, sources said. It exploded near the village of Tibni, five miles (eight kilometers) north of the Israeli border, at a checkpoint leading into a buffer zone that is patrolled by Israeli-backed militiamen of the South Lebanon Army, the sources said.

The explosion occurred on the road linking the headquarters of the South Lebanon Army in the Christian town of Marjayoun with the Muslim Shiite town of Nabatiyah outside the security zone.

After two suicide-bomb attacks on July 9, the South Lebanon Army closed off the four crossing points linking the security zone with other parts of Lebanon. But on Monday the pedestrian crossing at Ras al-Bayada on the Mediterranean coast was re-opened, Israeli radio reported.

Israel withdrew most of its troops from Lebanon a month ago but left behind some soldiers, primarily to act as liaison and back-up for the 2,000-member South Lebanon Army.

Mr. Jumblat's threat and the battles in and around Beirut came in spite of the arrival on Sunday of Syrian military officers to oversee the disarmament of Moslem militia in West Beirut and at Beirut International Airport.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said a new plan to end anarchy in West Beirut and its airport would be implemented at 6 A.M. Tuesday when a newly formed elite army force takes "positions assigned to it in the capital."

The force consists of 300 Lebanese Army soldiers who will oversee the closing of militia offices in the Moslem sector and end their rule over the Beirut airport, said administration officials who requested anonymity.

Referring to President Gemayel and his Christian Phalange Party, Mr. Jumblat, the transport and tourist minister in the unity government, said: "It's either they kill us or we kill them."

Speaking at his Chuf Mountain headquarters southeast of Beirut, he said: "There shall be no solution as long as this tyrant and this party are in office."



The Associated Press

American Bar Association Goes to Westminster

Warren E. Burger, chief justice of the United States, addressed the opening session of the American Bar Association on Monday at Westminster Hall in London. At right is Lord Halsbury, Britain's lord high chancellor. The 10,000 delegates attending a five-day convention also heard Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher call for new organizations around the world to adopt a voluntary code denying excessive publicity to airline hijackers and other terrorists.

U.S. Blacklist Upsets West Germans Helicopter Sale Illustrates Clash on Communist Trade

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — For years, Kurt Behrens was regarded by Hughes Helicopter Inc. as one of its most successful foreign distributors. Even when buyers seemed scarce, the gregarious Dane and his West German firm, Delta-Avia Fluggeräte GmbH, was getting impressive orders around the world.

When a deep recession afflicted the aircraft industry in 1983, Mr. Behrens was still going strong. He received orders for nearly a hundred Model 500D and 500E civilian helicopters, virtually all of Hughes' production run at the time. He refused to disclose the final destination of the aircraft, and Hughes executives did not press the issue, according to Mr. Behrens' account.

On a Saturday night in February, Mr. Behrens was watching television with his family when the evening news announced that the U.S. government had placed his company on a blacklist for selling 87 helicopters to North Korea. Hughes and other U.S. firms were banned from selling any more helicopters or spare parts to Delta-Avia.

Mr. Behrens could hardly believe his eyes and ears. He was proud of the sale, perfectly legitimate under West German law, which, unlike that of the United States, does not

ban civilian aircraft sales to North Korea.

The Bonn government cleared him of any wrongdoing after concluding that the helicopters could not serve military purposes. Mr. Behrens showed that they could be used only for such purposes as transport or agricultural spraying and that any attempt to turn them into gunships by adding missile pods would prove structurally impossible.

Five months later, the embargo remains in effect. It has taken Mr. Behrens' company to the brink of bankruptcy, threatening the jobs of his employees, and both he and the Bonn government are furious.

The Delta-Avia case is considered an intriguing example of the philosophical clash now intensifying between U.S. and European governments over trade with Communist countries, and it comes as the Western allies strive to reconcile commercial and security needs.

Washington wants to tighten the transfer of technology to Communist countries, while the Europeans are seeking greater trade through a more liberal definition of security-related products. Through the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom, the Western allies and Japan have agreed on a list of controlled items that should not be

exported to potential adversaries.

The most intractable disputes have arisen over products that carry U.S. restrictions but are not on the Cocom list or are restricted in some European countries. In cases where Washington has tried to punish foreign distributors of U.S. products for selling to prohibited buyers, allied governments have objected vehemently to those efforts to apply U.S. law on an "extraterritorial" basis.

Officials in Bonn said they were convinced, after a thorough investigation, that Mr. Behrens had acted in accordance with West German law. They said an urgent U.S. protest about the sale had been rebuffed because Bonn found that it held no jurisdiction over the sale.

North Korea is not a forbidden client for West German firms, civil helicopters are not on the Cocom list and the helicopters never reached West German soil.

These officials said they believed that forcing Mr. Behrens and his firm into bankruptcy, as a stern example to other foreign distributors who sell to outlets proscribed by U.S. law, seemed excessive and unjustified.

There could be no rational fear about compromising security interests, since the technology in question is a generation old, the officials

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

In Exile 22 Years, Militant Battles South Africa

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — For most of his adult life Joe Slovo, the white Marxist and former Johannesburg lawyer who has been trying for a generation to overthrow the white-minority government of South Africa, has been on the run.

As a militant protest organizer he endured a decade of legal harassment inside South Africa before fleeing in 1963. Since then he has conducted a campaign of violent sabotage from exile as a top military official of the outlawed African National Congress. He has survived assassination attempts, the murder of his wife, the South African academic Ruth First, and his own expulsion last year from Mozambique, where he had operated for a half-dozen years.

To the South African government Mr. Slovo, 58, is Public Enemy No. 1, the evil mastermind directing a crusade of terrorism and murder and manipulating blacks inside his movement with a script written in Moscow. To many of the government's foes he is a hero, and his late wife, a martyr.

For years Mr. Slovo avoided publicity. But the last year has been one of ferment and revelation, both inside South Africa's white ruling establishment and within the organization that seeks its demise. There have been voices urging the government toward fundamental change before time runs out, and there

have been other voices urging the African National Congress to change tactics and abandon revolutionary violence.

Recently Mr. Slovo, an architect of the revolutionary movement's sabotage campaign, decided to break precedent and speak out publicly. In a three-hour interview at a clandestine location he derided the present "reforms" advocated by the South African government and reaffirmed his movement's commitment to armed struggle as the only way to compel real change.

Mr. Slovo also confirmed publicly for the first time that as chief of staff of the group's secret military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe — "Spear of the Nation," in Zulu — he had been involved in planning the various bombings of government buildings and strategic installations that have killed more than two dozen people and shaken South Africa for five years.

Above all, Mr. Slovo stressed that despite the African National Congress's recent setbacks in Mozambique and Swaziland, where the movement's operations have virtually been shut down, he viewed South Africa as moving slowly but inexorably toward a major upheaval.

In "Burger's Daughter," the South African novelist Nadine Gordimer writes that "Communists are the world's last optimists." So it is with Mr. Slovo. He says he believes that the next five years could mark the breaking point for white rule, and he clings to the idea that a single, well-

placed spark — a police murder in Soweto on a hot weekend, for example — could set off the final conflagration.

Asked if he expected to return in his lifetime as a free man to a black-ruled South Africa, Mr. Slovo replied, "Absolutely yes."

Mr. Slovo's story, along with that of his late wife, is a long-running drama of resistance to white rule. But it is also a story of a lost generation of white opponents of apartheid, of people who surrendered and scorned the many privileges white society bestowed on them.

Miss First and Mr. Slovo were two of the leading white intellectuals who seemed to dominate the freedom movement in the 1950s. Before she was prohibited from writing or speaking publicly, Miss First was responsible for journalistic exposés of some of the crueler aspects of the apartheid system. Mr. Slovo was a co-author of the Freedom Charter, the ringing 1955 document that many hope may someday serve as South Africa's declaration of independence.

Mr. Slovo says they worked hand in hand with black leaders such as Nelson Mandela, now jailed for life, and the late Albert Lutulu, president of the African National Congress and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. But others contend that communists like Mr. Slovo and Miss First became obstacles, pushing the movement toward a prearranged goal.

Although both Jewish, Mr. Slovo and his wife

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

INSIDE

■ Voyager-2 is heading toward a close encounter with Uranus in January. Page 3.

■ UN conference on women opened with appeals to avoid divisive political issues. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ IBM reported that profit fell 13 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier. Page 9.

■ U.S. business inventories fell 0.4 percent in May, the steepest decline in over two years, the government reported. Page 9.

SPORTS

■ The Baltimore Stars won the United States Football League title by beating the Oakland Invaders, 28-24. Page 19.

TOMORROW

Deaths attributed to a company's product cause a scandal that haunts not just the firm but its workers. Life at a company under fire. In Insights.



Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, left, greeting George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, at a breakfast meeting Monday in the Australian capital, Page 6.

Regan Builds Power While President Is Recovering

(Continued from Page 1)

the same time the president's wife, Nancy, has come to rely increasingly on Mr. Regan, a factor that further solidifies his position.

"Don has positioned himself to be an extremely powerful chief of staff who's in charge of the whole show," said one White House aide. The current situation has parallels to the period in 1981 after the attempt on the president's life. Then the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who exchanged jobs with Mr. Regan last January, emerged as the dominant figure in the White House after the president. But Mr. Baker was part of a triumvirate and shared power with longtime Reagan aides who had access to the president and considerable leverage within the White House.

Mr. Regan, in contrast, faces no rivals for the president's ear. And even before the illness, he made it plain to the senior White House staff and administration officials that he largely controlled access to Mr. Regan.

In cementing his power in the White House, Mr. Regan has brought in several aides from the Treasury Department. They have assumed central roles and, to some degree, have rankled a number of key White House officials.

One official brought in by Mr. Regan, Alfred H. Kingon, who is the cabinet secretary and a deputy assistant to the president, is now assuming more control over domestic policy matters, White House officials said. In the process, Mr. Kingon and John A. Svahn, a longtime aide to Mr. Regan who is the assistant to the president for policy



Donald T. Regan

development, are engaged in a conflict over responsibility.

Several White House aides said that Mr. Svahn would probably leave his post at the end of the year. Mr. Regan will play a key role in finding their replacements, enabling him to solidify his power even further.

"Don is clearly in charge," said one ranking White House aide. "He sees the staff as his staff. He's the one the president relies on."

Tumor Is Cancerous, But Doctors Doubt Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

having said, "I can't wait for today to be over."

A preliminary biopsy report indicated Friday that the polyp was benign. Mr. Speakes said Monday that Mr. Regan's temperature was slightly above normal and that the president had complained of abdominal discomfort. But he said this was normal for a person who had just undergone surgery.

Mr. Speakes said the president was taking no pain medication, not

Colon Cancer a Problem in Rich Nations

By Susan Okie

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Industrialized countries are experiencing what one expert terms a "preventable epidemic" of colon cancer and American specialists hope that President Ronald Reagan's surgery will spur the public to learn more about how to prevent the often-fatal disease.

Colon cancer, which many experts link to diet, is second only to lung cancer in frequency and as a cause of cancer death in the United States. An estimated 138,000 new cases will be diagnosed during 1985, and 60,000 Americans will die of the disorder.

In Europe, the incidence of colon cancer is similar to U.S. rates. The disease ranks second in cancer incidence among males in Europe and in some Latin American countries, and between third and fourth in females. Incidence is much lower in Asia and Africa.

A white male in the United States has a 6.3 percent chance of developing colon or rectal cancer, and a white female a 6.8 percent chance. About half of those who get the disease die of it.

The large intestine is able to contain a slowly growing tumor within its walls for many years, making colon cancer one of the most curable of malignancies if it is detected before the growth breaches the intestinal wall. Yet the intestine also hides tumors effectively.

"The colon is kind of a dumb organ. All it knows how to do, essentially, is to take in water and to store wastes. It doesn't have nerve endings that tell the rest of the body what is happen-

ing" when a tumor is growing within its walls, said Dr. Paul Sugarbaker, chief of colorectal surgery at the National Cancer Institute.

As a result, much research has centered on finding ways to reveal colon tumors early, when they are curable. But the perfect test still does not exist.

Other studies center on why colon cancer rates are highest in certain affluent countries — the United States, Canada and Australia — and lowest in Africa.

The cheapest screening for the disease, a chemical test for blood in the stool, is unreliable because so many other disorders produce bleeding. And the more accurate tests, barium enema and colonoscopy, are expensive and uncomfortable.

The American Cancer Society recommends a rectal examination be performed annually on everyone over age 40, and that chemical tests to detect blood in the stool be done annually after 50.

The society recommends an examination using a sigmoidoscope — an optical device for peering into the last third of the 6-foot-long colon — every 3 to 5 years after age 50, after two initial exams.

Cancer of the colon and rectum, perhaps more than any other malignancy besides lung cancer, appears to be an environmentally caused disease. It strikes city-dwellers more often than people in rural areas, attacks the rich more than the poor and occurs most frequently

in societies where the diet is high in fat and low in fiber.

A Washington gastroenterologist and expert in colonoscopy, Dr. Donald A. O'Kieffe, said that colon cancer has become a "preventable epidemic."

Regina Ziegler, a cancer expert with the National Cancer Institute's Environmental Epidemiology Branch, said there is strong evidence that fiber is protective, suggesting that people should eat more of the foods richest in fiber — vegetables including peas and beans, fruits, grains and nuts.

Scientists theorize that fiber, which is simply indigestible material, adds bulk to the stool and speeds its passage through the large intestine. But Dr. Ziegler said research has since shown that speed of passage "wasn't that consistently related" to cancer risk.

Other evidence indicates that eating a diet high in fat raises risk of colon and rectal cancer, perhaps by stimulating the production of bile acids, important in digesting fat. These acids may be converted by colonic bacteria into cancer-promoting substances.

If bile acids do contribute to cancer formation, fiber may counteract their influence by changing the population of bacteria that live in the colon, Dr. Ziegler said.

Protective substances in foods, those that may hinder the formation of cancer, include beta carotene (a source of vitamin A), vitamin C and "cruciferous vegetables" — cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts, she said.

WORLD BRIEFS

IATA Director Lauds Athens Airport

ATHENS (UPI) — Athens airport is "if not the best, guarded airport of the world, definitely one of the best," Rodney Wallis, director of security and facilities of the International Air Transport Association, said Monday.

His remarks, following an IATA report to Greek Civil Aviation authorities, came as Richard Noble, acting deputy director of civil aviation of the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency, arrived with a four-man delegation to inspect airport security.

The Federal Aviation Agency will advise the U.S. government on whether it should rescind an advisory to Americans to avoid Athens airport because of lax security. Last month, the Reagan administration issued the advisory after the hijacking of a TWA airliner from the airport. Mr. Wallis said that IATA was not able to determine whether the hijackers had smuggled their weapons aboard the flight in Athens or in Cairo.

Agca Says He Is Through Answering

ROME (AP) — The judge and prosecutor in the papal plot trial pressed Mehmet Ali Agca on Monday about inconsistencies in his testimony, but the state's star witness said he was through answering questions.

Mr. Agca, convicted of the May 13, 1981, shooting of Pope John Paul II, appeared exhausted during his 20th day on the witness stand in his trial along with four other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of complicity in the shooting.

"I don't have anything more to say," Mr. Agca said. Ignoring this, the judge and prosecutor continued to question him, as he has done repeatedly when under pressure at the trial. Mr. Agca began rambling about being Jesus Christ.

Bhopal Deformed Infants Reported

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — At least 11 babies have been born deformed, and 36 women have suffered miscarriages in the central Indian city of Bhopal since the chemical leak last December that killed about 2,500 people, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency quoted Balendu Shukla, minister of health in the state of Madhya Pradesh, as having said that three of the deformed babies had died. Mr. Shukla said that a further 27 babies were believed to have died in Bhopal because their mothers had inhaled the leaking gas while pregnant.

The leak, from a pesticide plant owned by the Indian subsidiary of Union Carbide, is estimated to have caused injury to as many as 125,000 people. The plant was officially closed last week.

Gandhi Trial Witness Tells of Torture

NEW DELHI (UPI) — A prosecution witness in the Indira Gandhi assassination trial said Monday that police tortured and intimidated him into signing a statement against the three Sikhs accused of killing the prime minister. He was the second prosecution witness to say that police coerced him to make a false statement.

Gurbax Singh, a Sikh businessman, petitioned the court to remove his name from the list of prosecution witnesses and appealed for court protection against the investigators. He said he was questioned for four days without food or sleep and then told he would be treated well if he signed a statement and promised to repeat it in court.

Mr. Singh said the statement prepared for his signature by the investigating officer "is false and was never made by the petitioner." He said he was released after 17 days but was arrested again and made to stand before a firing squad until he promised to repeat the statement in court.

U.S. Court Asked to Review Abortion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration asked the U.S. Supreme Court on Monday to overturn its landmark 1973 decision legalizing abortions.

The Justice Department argued in a friend-of-the-court brief filed in connection with two pending cases in Illinois and Pennsylvania that states must be allowed to place some restrictions on the performance of abortions. The brief noted that in the 1973 decision of Roe v. Wade, the court held that the right of privacy emanating from the due process clause of the constitution was "broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." But it also said that the courts repeatedly failed to protect the life and health of the woman and the child subject to abortion.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that President Ronald Reagan had approved the filing of the brief.

Sudanese Troops Battle With Rebels

KHARTOUM, Sudan (NYT) — Government troops and the Sudan People's Liberation Army are fighting heavily around the southern town of Mongalla, according to Western diplomatic sources.

The sources said Sunday that an estimated 4,000 government troops were fighting their way north to the town of Bor, 80 miles (130 kilometers) away, which has been under siege by the rebel group for almost two weeks.

The sources said the road to Bor was impassable, apparently because of a crater left by land mines exploded by the rebels. A pilot who ferried troops wounded in action a few days ago said government troops were suffering heavy casualties.

For the Record

Zimbabwe's agriculture minister, Denis Norman, one of two white ministers, was omitted from the cabinet formed Monday by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. He termed the move a reaction to whites' electoral support for Ian Smith, the former prime minister. (Reuters)

Indian aviation authorities said that a team of international safety experts was expected to begin Tuesday to analyze the flight and data recorders from the Air-India jet that crashed June 23 in the North Sea with the loss of 329 lives. (UPI)

Burma and Cyprus established diplomatic relations effective Monday, the Burmese state radio announced. (AP)

The Organization of African Unity's Ministerial Council has sent messages to both houses of the U.S. Congress thanking them for passing measures aimed at imposing economic sanctions on South Africa. (AFP)

Correction

A picture Friday with an article about life in North Korea was published in error. It showed Hong Kong, not Pyongyang.

U.S. Enforcement of Its Rules On Trade Is Angering Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

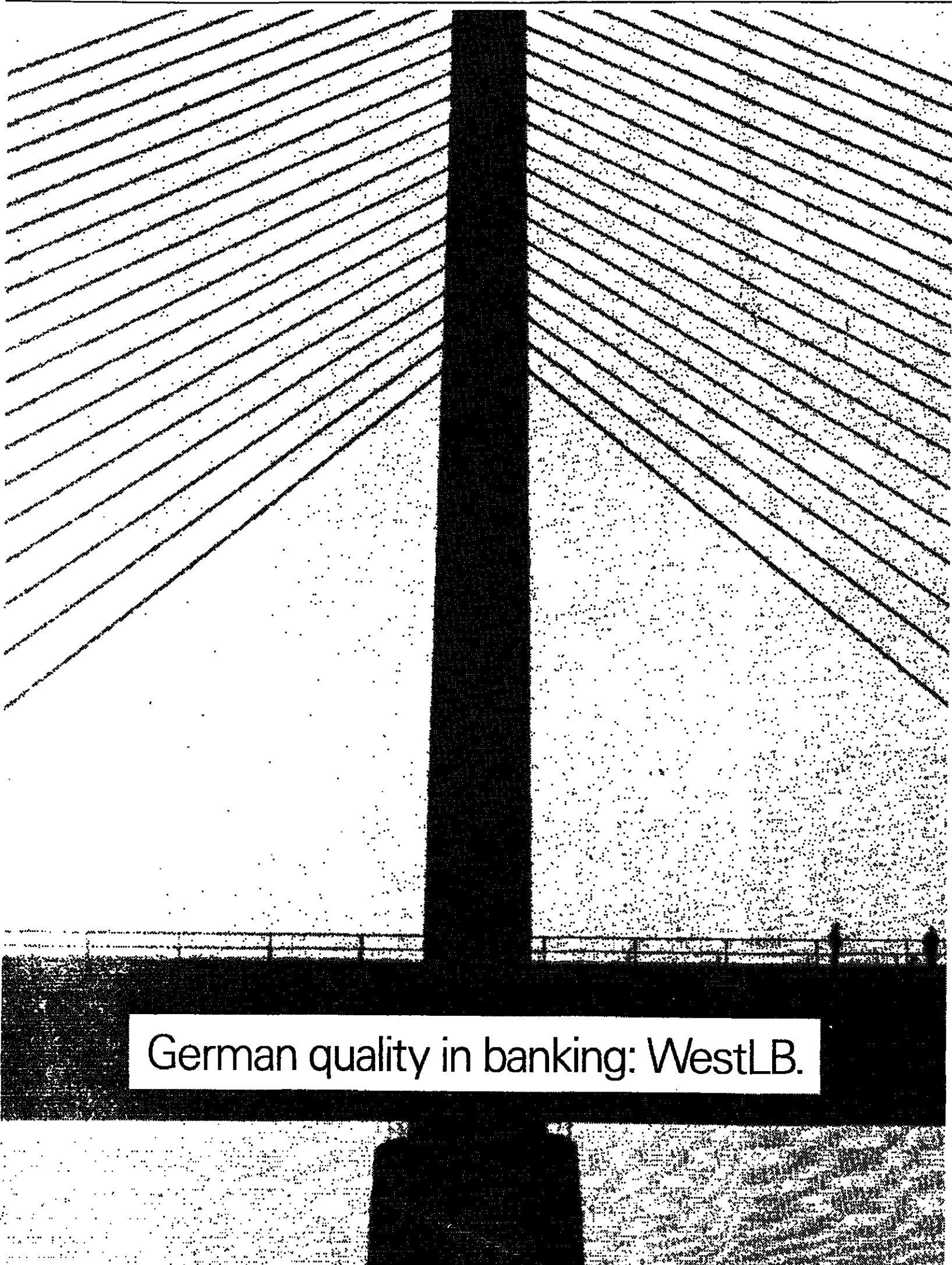
said. Moreover, the civilian helicopter models could not be transformed into military gunships without being taken apart and radically rebuilt, they said, because the vibrations from missiles belatedly installed would shatter the craft. The military version of the Hughes Model 500 contains basic structural differences to withstand the backlash from fired weapons.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said at a news conference in Washington in May that the diversion of the helicopters to North Korea was a "serious loss" and that the United States planned to press criminal charges against those responsible. A Commerce Department report held Hughes blameless in the transaction.

South Korea, which uses similar Hughes helicopters for reconnaissance and other military applications, filed a strong protest to the U.S. government about the sale, which may have contributed to the early decision to blacklist Delta-Avia, West German sources said. Bonn officials suggested that the firm might have been singled out for harsh treatment because of a CIA report contending that West Germany is a leading transit station for high technology goods sent to Communist countries, chiefly the Soviet Union and its East European allies.

In a lengthy interview at his firm's headquarters near Cologne, Mr. Behrens admitted that he sold Hughes helicopters to other "undesirable" destinations. "Hughes has used us in the past to do things they were not permitted," he said. "They never told me not to sell to certain countries, and I'm sure they knew where all their helicopters were going, and that includes North Korea."

He asked: "How can they pretend not to know where 90 percent of their production in a given year was going?" Hughes spokesmen have denied repeatedly that company executives knew where the 87 helicopters would end up.



German quality in banking: WestLB.

WestLB is one of the major banks in Germany, where dedication to quality is almost proverbial. We offer made-to-measure loans, bonds and services.

This amply illustrates our ability to provide individual solutions tailored to specific needs. Of course, sophisticated services depend on

tangible assets: The vast resources of international banking. Plus an imaginative and innovative approach to financing.

That, in a nutshell, is WestLB's simple yet universal business concept. You can bank on it wherever you do business.

WestLB

The Westdeutsche Landesbank.

Head Office Düsseldorf

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experience.
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California
90049, Dept. 25, U.S.A.

Visiting New York City?
Gramercy Park Hotel
Distinguished 500 room hotel with excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Room Service and Piano Bar. Overlooking Gramercy Park with newly decorated, comfortable rooms.
Singles \$85-95
Doubles \$90-100
Suites \$115-175
Group rates and attractive monthly rates available.
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien (212) 475-4320
Telex: 668-755
Cable GRAMPARK
21st St. and Lexington Ave.
New York, NY, USA 10010

The finest Scotch Whisky money can buy
MACALLAN'S LEGACY 12
CHARLES MACALLAN & CO. LTD.
LEITH, SCOTLAND
FIVE GENERATIONS OF EXPERIENCE SINCE 1815

Ex-General Leads Bolivia Voting for President

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

LA PAZ — Hugo Banzer Suárez, a retired general who ruled Bolivia for most of the 1970s, has taken the lead in the country's presidential election, according to early results.

With about 5 percent of the ballots counted from Sunday's voting, Mr. Banzer Suárez, 59, the candidate of the rightist Nationalist Democratic Alliance, had 45.3 percent, according to Radio Fides, an independent station.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, the leader of the center-right Revolutionary Nationalist Historical Movement, was in second place with 20 percent of the vote. Mr. Paz Estenssoro, 77, was president twice in the 1950s and 1960s and was an architect of the country's 1952 revolution and land-reform program.

Unless one candidate finishes with more than 50 percent of the vote, which appeared unlikely, the president is to be chosen by the newly elected National Congress in early August. The inauguration is scheduled for Aug. 6.

Voters encountered long lines and frequent mix-ups as they elected a new Congress and local representatives and chose among 18 presidential candidates.

No major party challenged the elections, but government officials, political leaders and voters were attentive to any accusations of fraud.

Adding to the uncertainty was the country's history of coups. Diplomats and politicians had expressed fears in the last week that the military would intervene again.

When the last election, in 1980, failed to yield a clear winner, the armed forces seized power. Two years later, as economic troubles grew, the military allowed the election of Congress to take office and it, in turn, elected a left-of-center civilian president, Hernán Siles Zuazo.

He had won a plurality in the 1980 election, partially prompting the military takeover.

Mr. Siles Zuazo's term was to run until 1986. But last November, in the face of increasing political opposition, he announced he would leave office a year early.

The winner of this election will be the seventh president in less than six years.

Mexico's Ruling Party Winning by Landslide

MEXICO CITY — The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has won a landslide victory in congressional elections across Mexico, according to results released Monday.

But the backers of opposition parties blocked border crossings to the United States to protest alleged election fraud in northern states where they had expected to win.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party, known by its Spanish initials PRI, won 143 of 146 congressional districts for which results were announced. The election was July 7.

Officials were to release results for the rest of the nation's 300 districts later Monday, and PRI officials predicted that their candidates had won overwhelmingly.

The major opposition group, National Action Party, or PAN, won only two of the first 146 congressional districts tabulated. The only other district not given to the PRI went to the leftist Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution.

The PRI has been saying since election night that it swept the country, including the seven gubernatorial races, for which results



Hugo Banzer Suárez of the rightist Nationalist Democratic Alliance voted in La Paz during Sunday's presidential election. The retired general, who ruled Bolivia for most of the 1970s, was far ahead in the early returns.

He will lead a heavily indebted country that has had frequent strikes over wage demands. Even with nominal pay increases, most workers' earnings have fallen sharply as the annual inflation rate reached more than 15,000 percent in recent months.

Voters waited for hours Sunday in some neighborhoods of La Paz for the polls to open. Ballot boxes often arrived late, without locks and with too few ballots.

"It is evident that there are a lot of problems, but we will be able to resolve them," said Edgar Oblitas, the president of the National Electoral Court.

About two million people, or 71 percent of the potential electorate, were registered to vote, according to the electoral court. The peasants' union objected strongly to the election because only 51 percent of those eligible in rural areas were registered. But moves in the last month to postpone the voting were unsuccessful.

In some poor and middle-class neighborhoods, people seemed suspicious about the handling of the election.

In Villa Bolívar, above La Paz, there were demands that voting be halted because the ballot boxes had no locks. Inside the polling place, election representatives awaited the arrival of 213 more ballots and three locks.

Roberto Vega, a political representative for the area, said 21 poll-

Voyager-2 Approaches Uranus

Spacecraft Preparing for Close Encounter in January

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — The Voyager-2 spacecraft, now seven years and 1.5 billion miles away from Earth, is fast approaching Uranus and already transmitting occasional television pictures. So far, however, the transmissions tell more about the hardy craft than the distant planet.

They demonstrate that Voyager-2 has survived its long journey, past Jupiter in 1979 and past Saturn in 1981, and is on course to fly within 66,000 miles (106,000 kilometers) of Uranus in January, officials at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here have said. The spacecraft is 165 million miles from Uranus and traveling toward it at 40,000 miles an hour.

In the pictures from Voyager-2, Uranus still looks more like a fuzzy tennis ball than the third largest planet in the solar system. Uranus is a gaseous body roughly four times the size of Earth. The color is a pale greenish-blue. No distinct features, either surface patches or any bands of differing hues, are yet visible.

"We do not see any of the banded detail we saw at Jupiter and Saturn," said Ellis D. Miner, the deputy project scientist, in a recent interview. "We should see it by now, if there is the same level of banding. Uranus may be very bland. It may look more like the

cloudy Venus than the more spectacular Jupiter or Saturn."

Scientists are awaiting a more detailed look when Voyager-2 makes its closest approach to the planet on Jan. 24. Flight engineers are preparing to make the encounter as scientifically productive as possible, given the condition of the aging spacecraft and the great distance the data must travel.

By the time Voyager-2 reaches Uranus, the spacecraft will be 1.8 billion miles from Earth. At that distance, a radio signal takes two hours and 45 minutes to arrive at tracking antennas, and it is a weak signal.

To pick the faint signals out of the sky, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has developed a means of enhancing the "hearing" of its deep-space antenna network.

Flight controllers have also changed the configuration of a computer on the spacecraft to compress the data for each picture so that about three times as many pictures can be transmitted in the critical hours of encounter.

Thus, even at the slow transmission rates over the distance from Uranus, Voyager-2 should be able to send about 200 images a day.

George Textor, the mission director, said that calibration of instruments on Voyager-2 has revealed no significant degradation in performance since it flew by Sat-

urn. That was 800 million miles ago.

Two problems that arose at Saturn still plague the craft. The main radio receiver is out of service, and the back-up is so sensitive to temperature changes that it sometimes has trouble locking on to Earth signals. In addition, the movable platform holding the camera and several remote-sensing instruments tend to stick as a result of a lubricant failure.

But Mr. Textor said flight controllers now understand the problems and have learned how to deal with them. They know how to stabilize the radio temperatures and when not to try to send vital commands.

Observations of Uranus are to begin in earnest on Nov. 4. Voyager-2 will be commanded to take a picture every five minutes over 36 hours and then repeat the picture-taking sequence on a regular basis.

From these pictures, scientists hope to produce a movie of the planet's atmospheric dynamics.

By tracking any distinct features in the atmosphere, Mr. Miner said, the Voyager-2 movies should answer a basic question: How long is a Uranian day? Earth-based measurements indicate that it is either 16 or 24 hours, while theoretical models based on the planet's rotational properties set the day closer to 16 hours.

CIAO



The Only Time We Make You Feel Small Is When We Give You A Seat.



Settle back in a Pan Am seat and there's so much room you'll think you've shrunk.

Especially in First Class on a Sleeperette® seat, with its extending footrest.

You won't feel much bigger in the new Clipper® Class either, where there are new wider seats, only six across as well.

But as well as all the room in your seat, there's all the room around it.

Room to stretch out and relax.

Room to enjoy the marvellous cuisine, fine wines, and the new in-flight entertainment system.

You'll notice the sound's bigger with new lightweight electronic headphones. And the picture's better, thanks to the latest Sony video system.

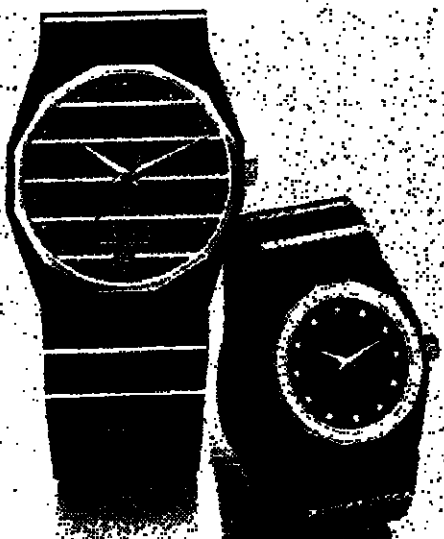
For First and Clipper Class passengers travelling to New York there's another bonus. A free helicopter from JFK to Wall Street, East 61st Street, and Newark airport.

In a Pan Am seat you may feel small, but we treat you big.

No wonder then, in 1984, more people chose Pan Am First Class across the Atlantic than any other. It's a bigger experience.

Call your Travel Agent or the nearest Pan Am office.

CONCORD MARINER SG



Concord Mariner. 18 kt. gold, black chromium stainless steel, quartz, water-resistant. An art carried to perfection in Swiss watches.

The David Morris Exhibition of the most exclusive Concord Watch Collection in The Conduit Street Showroom from July 15th to 28th 1985



David Morris
38 Conduit Street, London W1
Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW1
Carlton Tower, Catogan Place, London SW1
Churchill Hotel, Portmann Square, London W1
Inn on the Park, Hamilton Place, London W1



Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oil Partners Should Talk

The way of a cartel is hard when it no longer dominates the market and is short of cash. The OPEC cartel is currently trying to keep the price of oil higher than customers need to pay, but is unwilling to make the production cuts that this would require. Its July 5-7 meeting in Vienna did little except fix a date to meet again — a common outcome at intergovernmental conferences.

The current weakness of OPEC is hardly surprising. Six years ago it was supplying 60 percent of the non-Communist world's needs; now it is down to 30 percent. Supply from the North Sea has risen. And demand for oil has fallen because it is being replaced by other types of energy and the world is using energy more sparingly.

It is easy — and unprofitable — to laugh at the disarray of a once powerful body. What is needed is better cooperation between consumers and producers so that the energy market works more to the advantage of world prosperity than in the last 15 years when adversarial attitudes prevailed. Energy is one of the few areas in which the market, left to itself, may not produce optimal results, so costly are the decisions that have to be made and so slow the arrival of profits.

Unfortunately, the main consumers of oil, meeting at the International Energy Agency (IEA) only a couple of days after the OPEC debacle, dismissed the idea of negotiating with the ailing cartel. This refusal would be appropriate if developments in the oil market were destined indefinitely to favor the big importers. But are they?

Falling oil prices will not bring unalloyed joy to the world, any more than the two brutal price increases did. The immediate effect, at best, would be to replace one set of

extreme debtors — the non-oil developing countries — with another, as Nigeria, Mexico and Venezuela faced bankruptcy. And declining fortunes in the OPEC world would exacerbate rather than ease political problems in the Middle East.

Above all, the industrialized world has to look ahead to assess the probability of new oil shocks that would again force prices up and impede recovery across the world. Economists at the OECD estimate that the moderate recovery hoped for in the next three years will not force oil prices up faster than other prices. If anything, the real price of oil may even fall slightly. But this analysis intentionally slides over the possibility of new political interruptions in the flow of oil, which can neither be forecast nor ruled out.

What happens then? The world economy will, hopefully, be expanding reasonably fast as we move into the 1990s. Energy demand will rise accordingly, but oil production outside OPEC may have peaked. Leading analysts see a fairly steady increase in Europe's OPEC imports in the next 20 years. The IEA itself has underlined the likelihood of a tighter energy market in the '90s. Can we be sure that in the immediately intervening years weak prices for OPEC oil will not distract the world from its present efforts to solve its energy problems?

The confusing fact is that too low an oil price today may increase the risk of another major rise tomorrow. The unfortunate fact is that neither OPEC nor the IEA seems prepared for talks, although the fortunes of both blocs are inextricably linked. It is time to break down the antagonisms of the last 15 years and solve this enigma together.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Confusing Southern Africa

The State Department touts the idea that American policy in southern Africa should be based on consensus, but administration policy is being shredded in political debate.

In the central challenge, the Republican Senate has now followed the Democratic House in approving economic sanctions. Congress did as much to protest administration attempts to practice quiet persuasion on the South African government as to protest the white minority regime's practice of apartheid. There is much doubt in Congress that sanctions will do other than stiffen whites and inflict further hardship on blacks, but there is broad dislike for what is seen as administration tiptoeing on apartheid. The Pretoria regime's harsh and continuing reprisals against citizens and neighbors suggest that it is thumbing its nose at Ronald Reagan and at America. This is what Congress is voting against.

Nor are sanctions the end of it. The other day the House followed the Senate in voting to lift the 10-year legislative bar on aiding insurgents in Marxist-ruled Angola.

A Congress traumatized by Vietnam had cut off, through the Clark amendment, covert aid to a favored Angolan faction vying to take over from the departing Portuguese. No president since has approved of this congressional shackle on executive discretion. The Reagan State Department has complained that the amendment enacted the Brezhnev doctrine, which holds that a Communist revolution is irreversible — into American law. But the main line of policy has assumed that the Clark amendment would stay on the books.

Here again, however, congressional impatience made its mark. Conservatives have long

had a fascination with Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA insurgents, who are supported by South Africa. More recently some liberals have sought to show that they, too, are tough and anti-Communist. Thus has the administration's policy of encouraging anti-Communist resistance movements, in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, caught on in Congress for causes — in Cambodia and now Angola — for which the president has not been out to recruit.

The White House objects strongly to intrusions on its policy such as the congressional sanctions votes. It would do better to object even more strongly to what goes on in South Africa. In defending its policy it has too often seemed to be defending apartheid. That is the principal reason why its policy is losing ground in Washington and in southern Africa alike.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Pulling Out the Stops for Africa

For once the hyperbole of the pop music industry was justified. The 16-hour concert organized by pop stars to raise money for the victims of famine in Africa was truly rock's finest hour. An industry which has rarely set an example to its fans, which in the past has displayed venality, greed and corruption, put on a show at Wembley and Philadelphia on Saturday that was wholly admirable.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Famine in Africa retains all its magnitude, even after a grandiose show that has moved parishes of the well-off world in a communion service via satellite to the accompaniment of the great organ of show biz. The complaint of the Sahel's children tops the hit parade.

— Le Monde (Paris).

A Bird's Eye on Public Figures

What's the story behind Punk, the Penguin? In Australia when I first started cartooning I worked for a very conservative paper. They didn't give me much leeway. So I employed this little bird as an aside. He became popular, took over. Now I couldn't drop it if I wanted to. I've used him for about 30 years. Sometimes he's an alter ego and sometimes you want to say more in a cartoon. It's good for all sorts of things, sometimes just pantomime. People in the public eye are public figures. They're fair game. If you can see something bad happening — that's what cartooning is all about. I do that job. I hope that H.L. Mencksen used to do — throwing dead cats into sanctuaries, I believe he called it.

— Political cartoonist Pat O'Leary, interviewed by The Washington Post.

FROM OUR JULY 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Call to Abolish U.S. Football
BOSTON — Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, declared (on July 5) before the American Educational Association that football as played by the athletes of American universities is a combination of the elements of pure brutality and pugilism. "Some day," said Dr. Jordan, "the college presidents and school heads of this country will perhaps be called brutal because they did not put a stop to the dangers of football, a sport that destroys the best there is in American youth. No intelligence is required. Blacksmiths and boiler-makers can play the game as well as men of fine intellect, in fact blacksmiths and boiler-makers are considered the best raw material for the game." Dr. Jordan favored the abolition of football as played and the substitution of the English game.

1935: Jews Targeted in Berlin Riots
BERLIN — Fifty detachments of special police guarded several restaurants frequented by foreigners (on July 15) after violent anti-Jewish demonstrations had broken out along the Kurfurstendamm, in the center of Berlin. The Bristol Café was partly wrecked, all the windows being smashed and hundreds of tables and chairs being overturned. In another large café, the Jewish proprietor was cased and a young woman employee was knocked unconscious by a stone. The riots apparently started in front of a motion-picture theater where an anti-Jewish film was being shown. A Nazi militiaman bumped into a Jew on the sidewalk and was arrested. An indignant crowd, rapidly growing to more than 2,000, quickly gathered outside the police station, yelling demands to free the Nazi, who was finally released.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

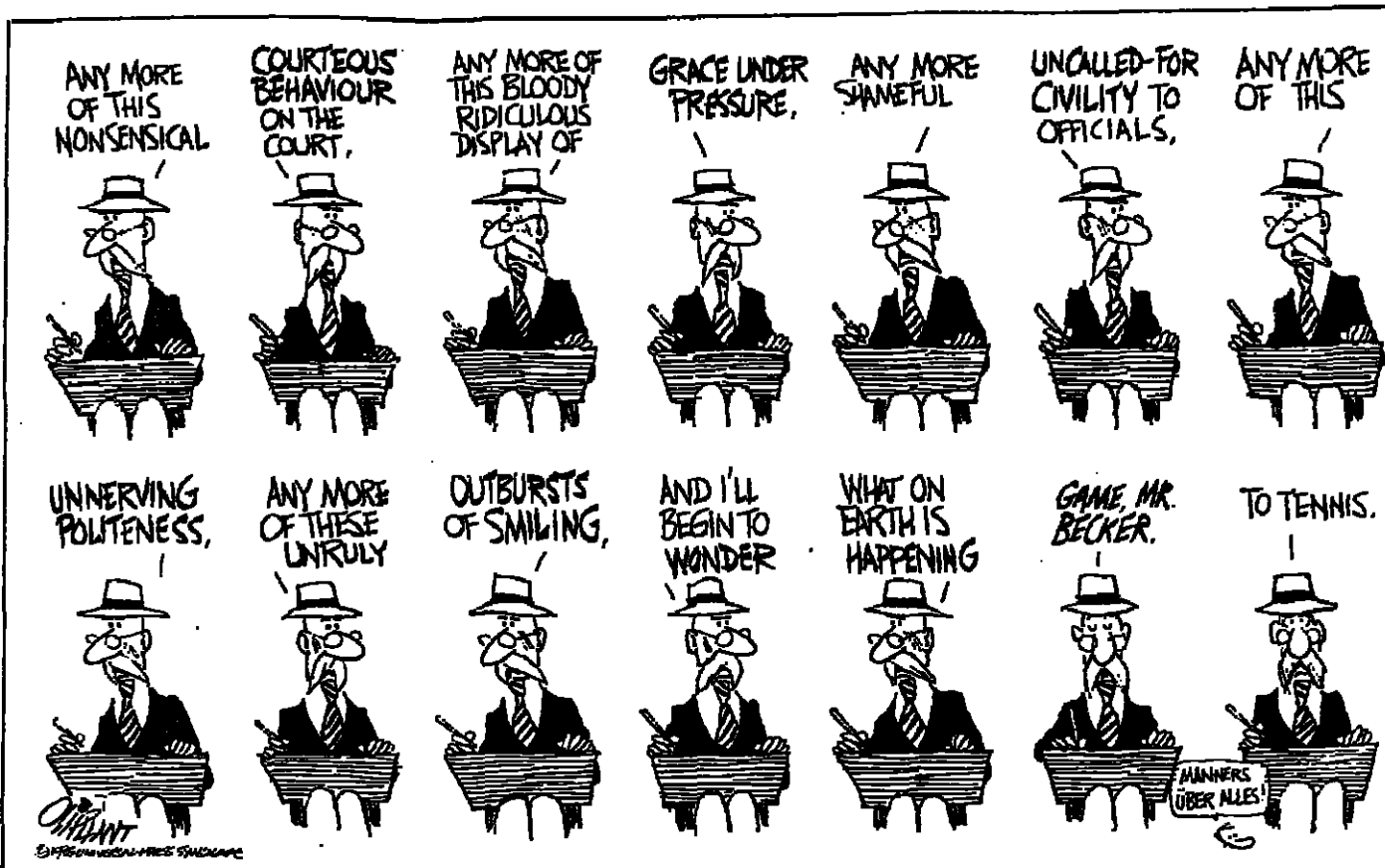
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONWAY
Associate Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
ROLD D. KRANEFUEHL, Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0243-8052.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Asia Headquarters: 24-24 Hattori Bldg., Hong Kong. Tel.: 255618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robert Jackson, 42 Long Acre, London WC2E 9AT. Tel.: 636009.
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Laatzbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel.: 60972633. Telex 416721.
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 332021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$32 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



Chile's Bullied Democrats Ought to Be Supported

By Peter D. Bell

NEW YORK — President Augusto Pinochet last month lifted the state of siege that he slapped on Chile in November, but he immediately invoked emergency powers to reinstate most restrictions on civil liberties. So the lifting of the state of siege — viewed by virtually all Chileans as a response to U.S. pressure — is a small step in the right direction, but hardly cause for rejoicing either in Chile or in the United States.

Opponents of the regime are sobered but undaunted by the stepped up repression of recent months. For them this has been a period of suffering and of stock-taking. The toll from the state of siege — including pre-dawn security sweeps, detention of some 40,000 suspected subversives, banishment of 600 political activists to remote districts and closure of six opposition publications — has only strengthened their conviction that Chile must return to democracy.

Chileans have learned some hard lessons from the Pinochet repression: • The general will not voluntarily negotiate a transition to democracy. Last year he undercut negotiations with the moderate opposition. Then, with the pretext of fighting leftist terrorism, he launched a systematic drive to silence the entire opposition.

• Unity is essential to the eventual success of the opposition, which now includes the overwhelming majority of Chileans. Throughout much of 1983 and 1984 the opposition seemed to be gathering strength. It lost momentum, however, in the petty rivalries of political party chieftains. The opposition must reconstruct a broad front — composed not only of political parties but of the Roman Catholic Church and organizations of workers, women, students and professionals — for the overriding purpose of restoring democracy.

• The democratic movement must resolve the question of Communist Party participation — a question that arises primarily because of the party's endorsement of "all means," including violence, to combat the dictatorship. Despite General Pinochet's commitment "to extirpating the Marxist cancer" from Chile, the Communist Party remains second only to the centrist Christian Democratic Party in size. Given the Communists' long adherence to the rules of Chilean politics prior to the 1973 military coup, their participation in a restored democracy is presumed even by conservative parties, but they

must forswear violence to close ranks with the rest of the opposition.

• Elections are the cause around which Chileans are most likely to mobilize to restore democracy. Chile has a long history of deciding important political questions by open and fair elections. Despite the state of siege, the principal labor, student and professional organizations have held internal elections in recent months, and opposition groups almost always combined to elect their candidates, usually Christian Democrats.

There is no question that General Pinochet would lose a plebiscite on whether to continue the dictatorship or restore democracy. It is up to the opposition to convince the military — by mass mobilization, nonviolent resistance and perhaps a national strike — that a popular referendum is preferable to endless repression.

What can the United States do to support democratic change? The lifting of the state of siege was a quiet pro quo for U.S. support of \$195 million in Chilean loans approved by the World Bank last month — approval crucial to a much larger package of commercial and multilateral loans. The Reagan administration thus ig-

nored U.S. law instructing directors of multilateral banks to oppose loans to gross violators of human rights.

If Washington were serious about promoting a return to democracy, it would make full use of economic leverage to press for broader civil liberties. Chileans still resent the Nixon administration's commitment to rescue them from their "irresponsibility" after they elected a socialist president, Salvador Allende, in 1970. They are puzzled by the Reagan administration's insistence that the destiny of Chile is in "good hands."

The restoration of democracy may be months or even years away, but the opposition is now building toward that day. The United States should unambiguously support these efforts. The longer General Pinochet remains in power, the greater will be the suffering of the Chilean people and the likelihood of polarization and civil strife. Better soft on General Pinochet is not only morally indefensible, it is shortsighted politics.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, visited Chile last month on a mission for Americas Watch, a human rights organization. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

It's Simple: Democracy Is Angels Electing Devils

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has seen "Rambo" and admires the film's foreign policy. According to the box office, audiences do, too. It is the critics who disapprove, appalled by the chauvinistic anti-communism. But chauvinism is not a new phenomenon.

It has been around throughout the 1980s, getting its start with aviatalk-bashing and a boost from the 1980 Olympic hockey victory. (That was America's biggest win since Inchon, and was

Terrorists, totalitarians and others with not an inkling of what democracy is about declare themselves friends of the American people and at war with the government.

more riotously celebrated. It apparently made up for the Soviet acquisition of Afghanistan.) The wave of patriotic good feeling continued through such entertainments as the 1984 Summer Olympics, which gave America the chance to beat up on the whole world except for Communists.

Anti-communism is fine. My concern about Rambo is his domestic policy. It is his anti-Americanism I don't like. Oh, I admit, there is a lot about America he loves — gas, vets, Americans. It is just the corrupt, spineless, traitorous government that he despises.

This celebration of everything American except its most distinctive institution is by now a common theme. A charming version animates

the last big patriotic movie, "The Right Stuff." The anti-institutionalism is handled endearingly: Seven brave and plucky men make it into space despite the politicians and the bureaucrats.

That is of course nonsense. The space program is one of the greatest bureaucratic triumphs since the pyramids, and the pharaohs didn't need to call for volunteers. Apollo made it to the moon on the back of individuals but of an acronymed governmental beast called NASA.

We are in the midst of a severe outbreak of rugged individualism. It shows up in other popular entertainments, too. The magazines proclaim this the age of the entrepreneur. On a larger scale, there has been a flood of books celebrating the cult of the chief executive officer — the one man, the boss man, who turns things around. Lee Iacocca is the biggest cult hero of them all: Rambo in simply catching up with the zeitgeist.

Wrong again. As economist Robert Reich points out, Mr. Iacocca was deft and able but Chrysler was saved by the coordinated action (and sacrifice) of vast and despised bureaucracies: unions, banks and feds. Chrysler was the triumph of institutional dinosaurs headquartered in New York, Detroit and Washington.

Washington comes in for particular abuse. It is a ready target for every politician who makes his living there. President Reagan will no doubt still be running against it in 1989 and beyond. Hollywood is simply catching up with the zeitgeist.

Not that Rambo and Reagan invented the Washington-bashing. The current wave goes back to Vietnam and Watergate and entered mainstream politics with Jimmy Carter's 1976

campaign, which was based on the premise of a vast moral gulf between American government and the good, decent, etc. American people.

In Washington, anti-Washington feeling is now standard. It goes by the name of populism and knows no party lines. Liberals and conservatives vie for its mantle. Everyone is anti-institutional, anti-bureaucratic. No one talks anymore of government programs. But since everyone knows that government has to intervene in a complex society, new, disguised means have to be devised. Hence the 1980s' singular obsession with taxes, the supreme instrument for intervening with a hidden hand. Invisible government — the next best thing to no government at all.

It is not just Washington that plays the populist tune. Exploiting the distinction between people (good) and government (bad) has always been a favorite activity abroad. Robert Truitt, man, who was a TWA hostage, reported on his jailers' view of America: "They like the people. It is the government they object to." Terrorists, totalitarians and others with not an inkling of what democracy is about invariably declare themselves friends of the American people and at war with the American government.

This dichotomy denies the central premise of democracy: that when people choose their government the result is authentically representative of the people. We should perhaps not expect from terrorists too deep a grasp of democratic theory. Rambo, too, an apparent aphasia victim, can be excused. The rest of us have no excuses. The appeal of anti-institutionalism, whether it takes the form of individualism or of populism, is no doubt strong. It can, however, take us only so far: up to the point where we discover that, in a self-governing polity, we are our institutions.

Washington Post Writers Group

In the Law's Plain Language, an Acting President

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — An opportunity to strengthen one of the glories of the constitutional system — that sense of stability that comes from strict adherence to the law in times of peril — was botched by Fred Fielding, the White House counsel, and Attorney General Ed Meese.

The 25th Amendment to the Constitution, dealing with a president's inability to function, was ratified by the states 30 years ago. The main purpose of its third section, setting forth the method a president should use to devolve his power temporarily upon the vice president, is plain: to provide unbroken decision-making power, so that nobody will be tempted by the prospect of retaliatory paralysis to launch a nuclear strike.

Other decisions can be postponed a day or a week; no need exists for a formal transfer of power in an emergency. In practical terms, the main reason for that addition to America's fundamental law is to advertise an ability to respond immediately.

This section was tailor-made for the situation that confronted the president and his legal advisers last week. A president, in full possession of mental and physical faculties, decided to go ahead with a major operation. The whole world knew, as it should, the time of the operation and the approximate length of time the president would be unconscious. That was the time of danger that Section 3 was created to avert.

What did this president do? In a moment calling for absolute clarity, he acted with deliberate fuzziness; rather than clothe the nation in the newest armor of the Constitution, he

chose to beguile the transmission of his responsibilities and in the process confused everyone.

He followed the law's procedures but challenged its premises. In the letter to Congress prepared for him by his uncertain legal trumpeters, he properly declared his anticipated inability to discharge his powers and duties, but then wrote of the "uncertainties of the [law's] application to such brief and temporary periods of incapacity," and concluded: "I do not believe," that the drafters of this amendment intended its application to situations such as the instant one.

Protesting that he was not setting a precedent (although he was), Mr. Reagan then obeyed the law. His spokesman, asked if the vice president had become acting president, the title used in the amendment, was left twisting in the wind. He would not answer, thus refusing on behalf of the president and his legal advisers to admit that the law was being applied.

Why this legalistic flimflam? One reason that will be put forward is that he did not want to unduly alarm anyone — as if cutting out a third of your large intestine to avert cancer were not alarming, or that following the Constitution would be alarming.

Another specious excuse for this constitutional myopia is that any brief transfer of power during a major operation would lead to trivial demands for such transfers during deep work or afternoon naps. That is pure nonsense; the Kremlin need not be notified when the president plans to have a tooth pulled.

Underlying President Reagan's fear of admitting his requirement to obey Section 3 in an emergency, I think, is the fear of having to deal with its pressure to declare inability for a longer period. Someday a president will be faced with a debilitating physical or mental ailment, and will be tempted by an option that is short of resignation.

Digging one layer below that, in seeking the motive for last week's curious refusal to admit precedent, we find the inherent threat to presidents of Section 4: the involuntary removal of an incapacitated executive by his cabinet, possibly even over his objections, with the matter of authority left for Congress to decide.

(I wrote a novel a few years ago about usurpation under the 25th Amendment, and suddenly the prospect seems less remote.)

The Reagan staff had a brush with the need to consider Section 4 after his shooting, and responded wrongly by not even considering the matter in formal cabinet session. One would think that previous failure in that particular case would have readied them for proper response in "the in-

stant one." But President Reagan was ready only to be ambivalent, obeying the law while pretending that he did not have to. He confused yesterday's executive prerogative with today's constitutional requirement.

Before undergoing a major operation, a conscious president should declare his vice president to be the acting president. When the elected chief executive comes to, he can resume power by invoking the immortal words of the Reagan Precedent: "Gimme that pen."

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet-Sponsored Terror

Alexander Haig, in "U.S. Force Is Part of the Answer" (July 5), does well to observe that the Soviet Union "bears a heavy responsibility for terrorism. A halt to Soviet sponsorship of international terrorism must be part of any disarmament accord."

T. LAMPOUGH, London

Bull/Horse + Old Norse

As quoted in "Reagan Asses 5 Nations, in 'Acts of War, Aid Terrorists'" (July 9), the president answered Soviet statements about U.S. "hysteria" during the hostage crisis by saying "there is a non-Soviet word for that kind of talk, an extremely useful, time-tested original word, one with roots in our rich agricultural and farming tradition." No wonder his audience, members of the learned

Turbulence Coming Up For France

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There was a downpour in the middle of the traditional military parade this Bastille Day, a symbol perhaps of the mud ahead for France's Fifth Republic.

Before next year's national holiday there is almost sure to be a constitutional crisis. Politicians are doing all they can to foresee available solutions. They don't want to make things worse, but that is the effect of the maneuvering for next spring's parliamentary elections. With the 1988 presidential vote in the background.

There is greater underlying consensus in France on major policies, than there has been in decades, but the leaders and the parts have developed such an intricate pattern of rivalry that no figure is in a position to embody the basic national view.

The central problem is that the constitution, hand-tailored for the ousted Charles de Gaulle, draws no clear line between the powers of the National Assembly and those of the president, but gives them different terms, five years for the legislators and seven for the president.

Until now the president's supporters have always controlled the Assembly, so the dilemma was never faced. No one doubts that President François Mitterrand's Socialists will lose their absolute majority next year. They will do well to win a quarter of the seats. Elsewhere that would make a coalition government inevitable and the big question would be about how to cut the deal.

There are people Mr. Mitterrand could choose as prime minister with whom he could probably work and who probably could have passed together enough blocs to hold the legislature. That has been made far more difficult by a reform reintroducing proportional representation instead of the current two-round, single-member constituency system. Proportional representation enhances the power of the established party apparatuses that draw up the lists, leaving less room for mavericks.

Mr. Mitterrand has made clear that he does not intend to resign, as some in the opposition Socialists have come down on the side of the Socialist Party's tough-minded secretary, Lionel Jospin, in a recent quarrel with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius about running the campaign. Mr. Fabius wanted a strategy of opening toward the center, which would make a future coalition easier. Mr. Jospin argued that this would weaken the party's inner structure and that it would be better to be driven into opposition for a time. The Communists, who were the Socialist Party's initial partners but are now their outcasts, say this is planning for defeat. For once they are right.

It is hard to see how Mr. Mitterrand intends to govern when his own party is in opposition to his ministers. He could, in de Gaulle's contemptuous phrase for a powerless chief of state, resign himself to "inaugurating chrysanthemums." But that is not Mr. Mitterrand's style at all.

He says now that trying to remove foreign policy from supreme presidential decisions would amount to a coup d'état. Since most key issues, including economic and military policy, involve foreign partners and allies, that means insisting on about as much power as de Gaulle wielded.

The French have devised the provocative term "cohabitation" for the prospect of power-sharing between a president and a prime minister from opposing parties. Two of the major leaders against Mr. Mitterrand, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, say they would accept, but only on their terms, which provide for dismantling much of what the Socialists have done since 1981.

The third and most popular opposition leader, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, says he will not cohabit. All three are positioning themselves to run for president, so each is more concerned with highlighting his own profile as an effective leader than in making government work.

There is a lot of fervent talk about the ideal versus the nature of socialism and the virtues versus the vices of capitalism. But that is not what the fight is about. It is about the government's sorry economic record and about personal ambitions. The first is obvious and the second is boring to the public, so there isn't an atmosphere of general tension. The electorate is not worked up yet.

Nonetheless, the crisis is coming and it is going to make France even more than usually difficult to deal with. The Fifth Republic, founded by de Gaulle in 1958, seemed to have taken firm root and demonstrated stability when for the first time power was transferred smoothly to the opposition in 1981. But the hidden flaw was lurking. It is what comes of making a constitution to fit a man.

The New York Times

Mixed-Up Tennis Singles

I am all in favor of unisex, but I do think your Wimbledon coverage (July 2) is a bit much when it identifies Britain's John Lloyd by his wife's maiden name, as John Ever. When are you going to start calling the president Ronald Davis?

JOHN PARRY, Geneva

UN Conference on Women Opens in Nairobi

The Associated Press
NAIROBI — An international conference to appraise the progress of women during the United Nations Decade for Women opened Monday in Nairobi with appeals to avoid divisive political issues that could threaten the success of the gathering.

Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, called for a "spirit of understanding and compromise" from more than 3,000 delegates representing 155 countries, who were joined by more than 11,000 observers and participants for unofficial meetings. A pre-conference "Forum '85" began last Wednesday.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar cautioned the delegates against trying to tackle long-standing issues that are being discussed in other UN forums. President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya opened the conference by acknowledging that "differences of opinion are bound to arise" but expressed hope that they would not eclipse more vital women's issues.

The conference runs until July 26. It comes at the close of the UN's Decade for Women which was launched 10 years ago in Mexico City to foster equality, peace and development.

Confrontation Expected

Blaine Harden of *The Washington Post* reported earlier:

The stage has been set in Nairobi for a political confrontation between Third World countries and the United States.

The North-South, rich-poor schism that appears likely to dominate, and possibly derail, the 10-day gathering was put in stark relief by two blunt speeches last week.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan dispatched the U.S. delegation, headed by his daughter Maureen, to Nairobi with these words: "The members of your delegation firmly believe that the business of this conference is women, not propaganda. Should it prove necessary, you'll be more than willing to fight to keep the conference on track. Take it from someone

who knows Maureen, that's the way it is going to be."

By "propaganda," Mr. Reagan was referring to global political issues, such as the creation of a Palestinian state, apartheid in South Africa and Third World condemnation of Zionism.

Mr. Reagan said that "legitimate women's concerns" were "all but pushed off the agenda" by these political issues at previous UN women's conferences in Mexico City in 1975 and Copenhagen in 1980.

In Nairobi on Friday, Margaret Papandreu, the American-born wife of Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist prime minister of Greece, spoke for many Third World and Eastern bloc delegations when she said that the United States had no right to tell the world's women what their concerns should be.

Although political issues appear likely to dominate the conference again, there has been considerable movement over the past 10 years on other issues highlighted by UN women's conferences.

In education, the gap is closing between boys and girls in school attendance, according to a 1983 UN report. The improvement has been greatest in developing countries, where girls now are 41 percent

of the secondary school population, up from 37 percent in 1975.

The wage gap between men and women, the report said, also has narrowed. Women in manufacturing now earn 73 percent of what men earn, compared with 70 percent a decade ago.

A fertility survey in 31 countries found that, within one generation, family-planning campaigns have dramatically affected the number of children that women want. The average number fell from six to four.

In Africa and in other Third World areas, awareness of the need for family planning and demand for contraceptives has increased sharply, according to family-planning specialists.

While noting these gains, the conference is also focusing on what has not changed in the past decade.

The Copenhagen conference report concluded in 1980 that, "while women represent 50 percent of the world population, they perform nearly two-thirds of all working hours, receive only one-tenth of the world income and own less than 1 percent of world property."

Last week, Leticia R. Shahani, UN assistant secretary-general for the conference, said that conclusion "remains appropriate."



Betty Friedan, right, an American writer and feminist, holding a seminar on feminist issues at the University of Nairobi.

Basque Kidnap Victim Freed

Reuters

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Police seized an apartment Monday in the nearby town of Lezo and rescued Angel Carasun Madraro, 65, a landowner who was kidnapped last week. They arrested four persons.

White Militant, in Exile 22 Years, Retains His Hope for Black Victory in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

came from far different backgrounds. She was the daughter of a prosperous furniture-manufacturing family whose father and mother passed on their socialist beliefs to her. He was the son of poor Lithuanian immigrants who came to South Africa when he was 9. He was forced to leave school after sixth grade to earn a living, and he later circumvented the rules to enter law school under a special provision for veterans after serving in World War II. When he graduated from law school, he won top honors.

Their passionate involvement with the Communist Party became the glue that brought and held them together. One year after their wedding their names were near the top of the list of 600 people proscribed from politics under one of the new South African regime's earliest edicts, the Suppression of Communism Act.

The 1950s were heady times when each side, the government and its foes, sought new strategies to defeat the other. For Mr. Slovo and Miss First it was a time of intense activity, underground meetings, protests and conspiracies. After it was outlawed, the party went underground, and mem-

bers helped set up new groups and publications. As the government banned each, another came into existence in a cat-and-mouse game that continued throughout the decade. In 15 years Ruth First worked for five leftist periodicals, each one, in turn, banned or driven out of existence.

As the representative of one of these groups, the Congress of Democrats, Mr. Slovo secretly participated in writing the Freedom Charter, but he could not legally be present at the meeting at which it was adopted. He recalls lying on a tin roof 500 yards (450 meters) away watching the proceedings through binoculars.

After a wave of protests following the Sharpeville Massacre in 1961, the government cracked down, declaring a state of emergency, outlawing the African National Congress and arresting 1,600 people.

Having long been accustomed to operating illegally, the movement's leaders continued to do so without taking new precautions. The atmosphere remained loose and nonconspiratorial even after the leadership under Mr. Mandela decided in 1962 to organize a military wing to strike against economic targets to "bring the government to its senses."

Mr. Slovo was one of the earliest leaders of the group, whose members met regularly at a farmhouse in suburban Rivonia, outside of Johannesburg. "I had been banned from attending meetings since 1955, but we were going to four or

ed to force her to divulge secrets about the movement. On her release she, too, left the country.

Ruth First was a prolific writer turning out books on African military rulers, the Libyan revolution, the South African novelist Olive

Schreiner and a two-volume study of migrant workers in Mozambique. But the book that may outlast the others is "117 Days," a 144-page account of her time in detention.

The self-image of the committed freedom fighter is there, but there are glimpses of another, more recognizable person as well: concerned that her mother will not be able to cope with Miss First's three children, and worried about her clothes and her lack of makeup.

Most of all, it is a portrait of a woman on the edge. She fears that she will crack and leads her interrogators a mixture of lies and half-truths, implicating only herself and those she knows have already fled

the country. It does not fool the police, and she becomes desperate, breaking into hysterical weeping and eventually taking an overdose of sleeping pills in an attempt to commit suicide.

Life in exile was not easy. Miss First moved from job to job and cause to cause, studying revolutionary movements. Mr. Slovo helped reconstruct the underground network and cement the close ties between the African National Congress and the Soviet bloc that gradually brought the movement the weapons and training it needed to launch a new sabotage campaign inside South Africa.

The coming to independence in 1975 of Mozambique and Angola, former Portuguese colonies, was a boon both for their movement and for them personally. It gave the African National Congress a new set of bases closer to South Africa from which to plan operations. Eventually Mr. Slovo and Miss First moved to Maputo, Mozambique. He set up an operational center for the movement, and she became research director of a Marxist think tank at Eduardo Mondlane University.

South Africa's response to his activities was swift and harsh. In January 1981 commandos dis-

guised in Mozambican uniforms crossed the border and traveled 50 miles (80 kilometers) to the outskirts of Maputo, where they assaulted three of the congress members' houses, killing 13 persons.

In 1983, after a car bomb planted outside the headquarters of the South African Air Force in Pretoria killed 19 persons, the South Africans retaliated with an air strike against the Maputo suburb of Matola.

They also supplied rebels inside Mozambique with arms, training and supplies and encouraged a war of attrition that eventually compelled the Marxist government to agree to a nonaggression pact that has put an end to the movement's military activities there. Mr. Slovo's expulsion from Maputo topped Pretoria's list of demands during negotiations over the agreement.

But in the end it was the academic, not the warrior, who became a casualty. In August 1982 Miss First was killed at her university office in Maputo when she opened a parcel addressed to her that contained a bomb.

Mr. Slovo says he is certain that she was killed by someone in the South African security apparatus, because she was the African Na-

tional Congress's most important link to Frelimo, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, and he sees her murder as a prelude to the nonaggression pact.

"In the theoretical scheme of things which Ruth tried to promote there was no place for the expectation that you could get any change from a bargain with Pretoria," he said in a recent talk in Maputo on the second anniversary of her death. "In this sense she was in their way. And so someone among them ordered the parcel to be prepared and went off to have his dinner."

South African officials have denied any role in her death.

On whether he is likely to return as a free man to a black-ruled South Africa:

'Absolutely yes.'

five meetings a day and getting away with it," Mr. Slovo recalls.

Then the government struck: Using informants and confessions, some of them obtained by torture, according to documented cases, the security police quickly exposed and destroyed the underground network. By late 1963 all of the major leaders were either behind bars serving life sentences, like Mr. Mandela, or had fled the country.

Mr. Slovo had left on an "external mission" in June 1963 one month before a police raid rounded up key figures at Rivonia. His wife was arrested a month later and held for nearly four months without charge or access to a lawyer while the police unsuccessfully attempt-

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading literary book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet to: J. Vantage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

FOR CHINA TRADE INFORMATION AND FULL BUSINESS SERVICES YOU NEED RIGGS

4/F, Dominion Centre
 59A Queen's Rd. East
 Hong Kong
 Tel: 74903 RIGGS HX

We've captured the flair of Rodeo Drive.

A Max Baill Hotel
THE BEVERLY RODEO HOTEL
 360 N. Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210. Telex No. 691366

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis — a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story — we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.



Photo: Courtesy of Richard Evans Schultes
 Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the 'magic' plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, "grow in the primeval jungle."

What we are destroying

Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use.

Horribly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

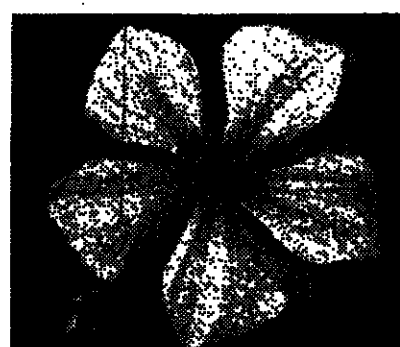


Photo: Mark J. Plotkin
Crotalaria retusa. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leishmaniasis are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

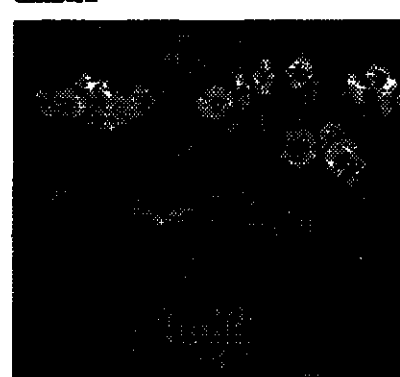


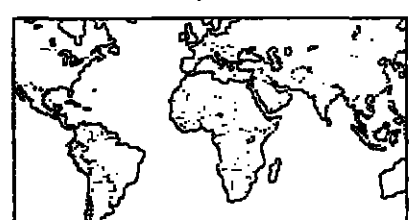
Photo: WWF/H. Jungius
 Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The *Favosites* Centre, named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.
WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

ulence
ing Up
France

ora Lewis

here was a downpour

die of the traditional

of this Bastille Day, a

s of the middle class

th Republic.

year's national holiday

sure to be a constitu-

tionaries are doing all

to want to make things

to the effect of the

or new spring's partici-

ations, with the 1988

ite in the background,

ater underlying consen-

on major policies than

in in decades, but the

he party have devel-

opment of a pattern of

figure is in a position to

use national view.

it problem is that the

hand-crafted for the

ties de Gaulle draws in

ween the powers of the

sembly and those of the

at gives them different

of the process for the

the President.

the President's support-

ers, contradicted the As-

the difference was never

in courts that President

sternard's Socialist will

solidate majority next year.

well to win a quarter of

se here that would make

government inevitable

question would be about

the deal.

a people Mr. Mitterrand

as prime minister will

ould previously work

Six could have patched

to have made far more

a reform in reducing

all representation, im-

posed two-round, single

constituencies system. Pro-

representation enhances

of the established party

to that draw up the list

a room for members

attended, as made clear

not intend to resign as

ne opposed to demand

he drawn in the side of

the party's tough-minded

socialist Joseph, in a recent

quarrel Minister Laurent

at turned to the campaign

has, reportedly, striven

to ward off the center and

has a future in the center

he argued that the world

the party's center structure

of socialists, however, is

interposition in the center

the party, who were the

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

sternard's Socialist

On Trek With Afghans: Rebels Slip by Soviet Posts

By Arthur Bonner
New York Times Service
SHULGAR, Afghanistan — The trails leading north from Pakistan into Afghanistan are alive with men, bedecked with Korans and cartridge belts, and with mules, donkeys and camels piled high with weapons and ammunition.

They meet other men, unarmed and in groups from 30 to 100 or more, moving south to receive training and pick up supplies for what the Afghans describe as a jihad against the Soviet Union, which sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979.

The insurgents refer to the Soviet troops as the "atheist invader." "If you hear a MiG, guide your horse into the shade of some tree or rock. If you hear a helicopter, jump off, forget the horse and get under a rock," a rebel leader told a foreign reporter as he set out with 115 men, two horses, two mules, and six donkeys on a trek with newly acquired weapons from Pakistan. The destination was Shulgar, a district center just 60 miles (96 kilometers) south of the Soviet border.

Not once during the 23-day trek to Shulgar, however, did the column come under attack by Soviet planes or helicopters.

The trek began on a sour note — a complaint about the quality of guns that had been given to them. "We have better weapons captured from the Russians," said the man who would command the march and who gave a nom de

guerre of Abdul Sadiq. He pointed to the bolt-action World War I rifles distributed to some of his men. "They take our best weapons and give us these," he said, alluding to many allegations that the Pakistanis keep a large share of the military supplies intended for the Afghan rebels. The Pakistanis are said to give obsolete weapons.

It was early April, when most of the snow had melted in the passes — at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 feet — through the mountains forming an east-west spine.

About 700 men of the Jamiat-i-Islami, or Islamic Society, one of the seven major parties with headquarters in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar, had spent the winter resting and being trained.

They were eager to return to their homes in what they call Mazar. Mazar-i-Sharif, capital of the province of Balkh, once lent its name to the province, too.

The rebels were divided into four groups to travel separately, with some distance between their routes to present less of a target to the Soviet and Afghan soldiers, and also to ease strains on villages where the insurgents would be fed and sheltered.

The reporter traveled with the first group, which was to move quickly to test the safety of the route and to replenish ammunition expended by rebel units in the winter's fighting. Many of the men were wearing Kalashnikovs, shoulder-fired anti-tank guns, Chinese

anti-vehicle mines or full packs of ammunition. The animals were loaded with more ammunition, light machine guns, and a 12.7-millimeter machine gun said to be useful against helicopters and low-flying MiGs. The group was prepared to defend itself against ambushes and other hazards along the way.

The later groups were to be spaced at intervals of days and weeks, using more animals to carry greater supplies, including more advanced missiles for use against ground forces and aircraft.

As the march began, the men stood quietly under a full moon and listened to a mullah extol the jihad.

He repeated the promises of the Koran and the sayings of the Prophet Mohammed that those who die as martyrs would not feel pain or suffer in hell. He said they should not place their trust in their weapons, because victory depends on God alone.

It is a message the men said they had heard many times. Almost a third of them had small or regular Korans wrapped in cloth or leather packets slung over their shoulders.

The column traveled at night to cross the border region, where Soviet forces attack with MiGs and helicopters in efforts to cut supply routes. The column also traveled at night across an open plain where Soviet troops have a large base, at the provincial capital of Gardiz. Walking silently, showing no

lights, the men moved swiftly along a dirt road barely half a mile from the base. The lights of Gardiz shone clearly. Every now and then a flare was sent up from the Gardiz garrison.

The real challenge came not from the enemy but from the terrain. Soon after the march began, the insurgents had blisters and aching muscles, yet they never seemed to quarrel and were always ready to move. They did not groan or complain.

The rebels were Uzbeks, Turkmen, Tadzhiks and descendants of ancient Arabs — the predominant ethnic and linguistic groups of northern Afghanistan.

The column was divided into five groups of 20 to 25 men.

Once the column entered the central mountainous area known as the Hazarajat, a new danger appeared. The region, vaguely defined, covers all or parts of five or six provinces and is inhabited mainly by the Hazara, a Persian-speaking people who are said to descend from the Mongol armies of Genghis Khan. They are estimated to total 800,000 to 1.5 million.

Their faith is one of the things that distinguishes them. While most Afghan Muslims adhere to the Sunni branch, the Hazara are Shites, like most Iranians.

Two groups, *Naz*, meaning Victory, and *Sepek*, meaning Soldiers, who espouse the revolutionary Islamic politics of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader,

control almost all of the Hazarajat, the rebels said. A town or village controlled by them can be distinguished by portraits of the ayatollah on walls, along with long notices and rules for dealings in the bazaar.

Sometimes there are also posters with blood dripping from Soviet and U.S. flags, flowing over a map of Afghanistan. The two pro-Khomeini groups assert that the Soviet Union and the United States are equally guilty of harm to the Islamic world.

At one point the men had been riding in a ramshackle bus and truck to rest their feet and backs. Throughout the day the vehicles had been stopped by Shiite groups entrenched in valleys and on ridges. They demanded guns and ammunition or money.

Each time Abdul Sadiq, the commander, had to persuade them to drop their demands. Usually a close look at so many well-armed men in the bus was persuasive enough, but if a Hazara roadblock commander began a long ideological discussion the delay could extend to more than an hour.

As the mountains of the Hazarajat diminished, the men pointed to the swift waters of a river sweeping north through a wide valley, calling out "Mazar! Mazar!" the name of the area to which they were returning, near the Soviet border.

The river flows into the Balkh River and fills the irrigation ditches



Afghan insurgents praying during a trek with guns, ammunition and supplies.

for the rich rice plains and fruit orchards of their villages.

Rifle shots and bursts of Kalashnikov fire sounded as they reached the first rebel base in Balkh. In two more days they were at Shulgar,

where they left most of their supplies and went on in smaller groups to their home areas.

The rebel commanders were already working on plans to gather a new group of veterans and raw re-

cruits to journey south to rest, train and return with more supplies.

There is, it seems, an endless reserve of men eager to join the jihad and drive the Soviet invaders from their soil.

Line Forms to the Left as Thatcher's Popularity Slips in Polls

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
LONDON — As recently as six months ago they were saying at the Palace of Westminster that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was a sure thing for a third consecutive

NEWS ANALYSIS

term, something none of her predecessors managed.

But now the politicians and pundits are predicting that she probably will not make it, even though she need not call a general election until June 1988 and will almost certainly wait at least until the autumn of 1987.

Gallup Poll surveys in March, April, May and June showed Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives with 30 percent to 34 percent support, a considerable decline from the 42.4 percent of the popular vote in their 1983 landslide. The latest survey, last month, showed the Tories and Labor tied with 34.5 percent, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance

at 30 percent and others with 1 percent. Translated into seats, that would mean a Parliament without a majority party.

It was the by-election in a district in Wales on July 4, however, that persuaded doubters that Mrs. Thatcher was in real trouble. The Tory candidate finished third in a constituency that his party had won in the general election, only the fourth time that had happened since 1918. The alliance candidate, Richard Lacey, won, and Labor's man finished a close second. If experience is any guide, the victory will help the alliance in the forthcoming polls.

Labor should also be looking stronger. Under Neil Kinnock it has won back votes that drifted away between 1979, when it ran a respectable losing race, and 1983, when it did not. Mr. Kinnock has proven a deft tactician and has managed to modify many of Labor's unpopular positions. His party has softened its nationalization policy, switched to support of the

sale of public housing to tenants and begun to work out detailed ideas on how a nonnuclear Britain could maintain an active role in the Western alliance.

The Conservatives, meanwhile, are in turmoil. Having talked tough for years and having won a reputa-

The Conservatives' problems and the opposition revival mean that, more than at any time since 1923, Britain faces a three-party race in the next elections.

tion for slashing spending for pensions, schools and health, the government has now begun to assert the opposite. Talk of "the true face of social Toryism," of a caring, service-oriented government, is coming from Conservatives such as John Biffen, the leader of the House of Commons.

Figures appear to support the

claim that, whatever their past oratory, the Tories have, in fact, increased spending for welfare (partly because of high unemployment), health and, to a small degree, primary and secondary education. Only universities and housing have been hard hit.

Conservative members of Parliament, reading the polls and the election results, clamor for even more spending. But Mrs. Thatcher and her supporters insist that increased spending would rekindle inflation and prevent politically meaningful pre-election tax cuts. What some backbenchers believe, but dare not say aloud, is that

Mrs. Thatcher's style has become a liability. The more moderate among them wish that she would change her tone, the more extreme that she would step down. What is more likely is a reshuffling of the cabinet, generally regarded as lackluster, possibly including the return of Cecil Parkinson, the former minister of trade and industry and a polished public advocate of government policy. He left office two years ago after it was disclosed that he had fathered a child out of wedlock.

The Conservatives' problems and the opposition revival mean that, more than at any time since 1923, Britain faces a three-party race. But it is not an even fight. Labor's votes are concentrated in the cities, in Scotland and in the north of England, while alliance and Tory supporters are more evenly spread.

David Butler of Nuffield College, Oxford, an election analyst, calculates that Labor needs 37.8 percent of the popular vote for a parliamentary majority; the Con-



Margaret Thatcher

servatives need 38 percent, and the alliance, 41.3. As things stand, none of the three parties seems within reach of its target, which makes a hung Parliament with the alliance holding the balance of power, a possibility to be taken seriously.

EC Farm Chiefs Meeting On Grain, Pasta Disputes

BRUSSELS — The European Community's agriculture ministers met Monday to discuss a dispute with West Germany over grain prices and also to ratify a cut in subsidies for pasta exports to the United States.

The ministers faced the possibility of being taken to court by the European Commission, the economic group's executive body, if they failed at the two-day meeting to fix grain prices.

Last month, West Germany vetoed a European Commission proposal for a 1.8-percent price cut. The EC farm commissioner, Frans Andriessen, met over the weekend with the West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechl, but the talks were described as inconclusive.

Pressure from farmers has put West Germany on an collision course with the rest of the EC. Experts said that Bonn would expect concessions for its grain growers as part of any deal.

They said a price cut, as suggested by the European Commission, would have to be offset by continued export subsidies for wheat used in bread.

Statistics just issued by the EC on farmers' incomes are likely to increase opposition to any deal beneficial to West Germany, diplomats said.

The statistics showed that the average real income of West German farmers would fall by only 1.9 percent in 1985-86 if the price cut was enacted. This would compare with a projected overall EC farm income decline of 3.7 percent.

The other big item on the agenda of the meeting is ratification of a deal, announced last week, to cut pasta export subsidies and prevent what has been called a "war" with the United States.

The Italian pasta producers' association said the deal was a sell-out. It would mean a cut in the subsidy to 8 European currency units (\$6) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), from 14 ECUs.

A four-month truce would follow, during which Washington would refrain from raising tariffs on pasta and the EC would not increase tariffs on U.S. nuts and lemons.

Bonn Is Warned of Anger

A West German farm leader warned Monday that farmers, in desperation, would take to the streets if the government agreed to a cut in grain prices, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Constantin Heeremans, who heads the German Farmers Association, said in an interview with the newspaper Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung that the members were in an explosive and desperate mood.

Soviet General Says Stores Flout Curb on Alcohol

MOSCOW — General Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, the Soviet minister of the interior, said Monday that 15,000 violations of the new controls on the sale of alcohol have been recorded in the month since they took effect.

In an interview with the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, General Fedorchuk said the main offenders were store clerks who were continuing to sell alcohol outside authorized hours or in prohibited places to meet sales quotas.

Under the laws, introduced to combat severe economic problems caused by alcoholism, sales were restricted to the period from 2 P.M. to 7 P.M. on working days and were banned altogether in public places such as parks or near factories.

General Fedorchuk said that unless profits from alcohol were removed from the overall sales quotas, there would be no progress in the campaign against alcoholism.

U.S., Australia Affirm Commitment to Treaty

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
CANBERRA, Australia — The United States and Australia put on a display of solidarity Monday after meeting in the absence of New Zealand, the missing ally in the 34-year-old security pact between the three countries.

After a daylong series of meetings on security, political and economic issues, the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the Australian foreign minister, William G. Hayden, were full of smiles, fellowship and expressions of mutual satisfaction.

Mr. Shultz had appealed to Australia on arriving here to maintain and develop its alliance with the United States in the face of "a steady and disturbing" Soviet military buildup in the Pacific.

He also cited "escalation and isolationism" that he said "have been exploited continually by our adversaries." This statement seemed clearly aimed at New Zealand, which early this year caused a serious rupture in what had been a longstanding security pact among Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The treaty is known as ANZUS.

Referring to New Zealand's refusal to accept port calls by U.S. warships, Mr. Shultz said Monday: "We regret that the decision of New Zealand has altered their position in our alliance."

New Zealand bars visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels, and the United States has held to its policy of refusing to say whether specific vessels carry nuclear weapons.

The whole point of Monday's lengthy sessions, which substituted for the annual ANZUS council meeting traditionally involving all three allies, was to show that U.S.-Australian ties remained strong and productive.

Despite the rhetorical emphasis often given to the 1951 treaty, Mr.

Hayden said that the absence of New Zealand from its workings had not affected the security of the region in any critical fashion. The Australian defense minister, Kim C. Beazley, said the absence of New Zealand had imposed additional military requirements on Australia, including additional surveillance and military exercises in the Pacific.

Mr. Beazley called these "costs we are prepared to carry" and said that because of U.S. and Australian actions the security of the region was "undiminished."

Asked about the recent proposal by David Lange, the prime minister of New Zealand, that the ban on nuclear-armed ships be enacted into permanent law, Mr. Shultz said more clearly than before that such action "might precipitate a review of the treaty by the United States."

The U.S. position until now has been to consider the ANZUS treaty framework as intact even though New Zealand has been excluded from joint military exercises, U.S. intelligence sharing and other activities. But the remarks of Mr. Shultz and others suggest a more basic reconsideration of the treaty if New Zealand takes legal action as proposed by Mr. Lange.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. officials steadfastly refused to comment on New Zealand's internal politics, especially on the possibility of the Labor Party's being voted out of office and the warship ban then being reversed.

Rickover in Stable Condition

WASHINGTON — Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, father of the U.S. nuclear submarine fleet, remained in stable condition Monday at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland. Admiral Rickover, 85, suffered a stroke July 4.

Khmer Rouge Hint Readiness To Stay Out of a Peace Regime

BANGKOK — The Khmer Rouge, the Communist group in the three-faction Cambodian guerrilla coalition, hinted for the first time Monday that it could accept being left out of a future Cambodian government if the war against the Vietnamese-backed government, now six and a half years old, could be ended peacefully.

The strongest of the three guerrilla groups, the Khmer Rouge, headed by Pol Pot, proposed a nationalist coalition to be led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It could include the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin government now in Phnom Penh, according to a statement by the Khmer Rouge radio.

Diplomats here said it was the first time that the Khmer Rouge had called for inclusion of Heng Samrin officials in a coalition.

"In the future we still have the firm purpose to have the prince as our president," the radio said. "We welcome all nationalists to join with us, even if they have served Vietnam in the past — if they stop serving Vietnam. This will include the Heng Samrin party."

The Khmer Rouge forces ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, when they were deposed by the Vietnamese Army.

Kohl Opponents Demand Debate On Issue of Tainted Austrian Wine

BONN — A scandal over thousands of gallons of Austrian wine laced with a toxic antifreeze agent and marketed in West Germany turned into a political dispute Monday as the opposition Social Democrats demanded a parliamentary debate.

A spokesman for the party accused the coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of telling the public too late about the danger of poisoning from the wine, which

was spiked with diethylene glycol to make it sweeter and enable the producers to pass it off as a high-quality dessert wine.

"We want some light thrown on this darkness," said an opposition spokesman, demanding that the Health Ministry fully disclose details surrounding the issue.

The Austrian Health Ministry has said that it told its West German counterpart in April that the tainted wine might have been shipped to West Germany. Bonn officials admit it was July 8 before officials disclosed there might be a serious threat to health.

Health officials have warned the public not to drink some Austrian wines, especially the more expensive, sweet whites. At least one case of kidney failure and more than a dozen cases of milder poisoning have been reported in West Germany and the Netherlands among wine drinkers.

SKY CHANNEL BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

"Europe's Best View"

PROGRAM TUESDAY 16th JULY UK TIMES

13.35 THE DOWN UNDER SHOW	18.00 THE LUCY SHOW
14.25 SHIRAZ FAMILY ROBINSON	18.30 CHARLIE'S ANGELS
15.00 SKY TRAX 1	19.20 SKYWAY
15.45 SKY TRAX 2	20.10 MOVING REPORT
16.30 SKY TRAX 3	20.40 US COLLEGE BASKETBALL
17.30 MIB ED	21.40 SKY TRAX

SKY CHANNEL TV ADVERTISING SELLS PRODUCTIONS FAST - FOR MORE INFORMATION, RATES, MARKETING & AUDIENCE DATA CONTACT SKY CHANNEL SALES

SWAN HOUSE, 17-19 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON W1N 5AF
TEL: LONDON (01) 493 1186 TELEX: 268395

Fires Destroy Greek Forests

ATHENS — Several thousand hectares of forests were destroyed by fires in several regions of Greece in the past 24 hours, police said Monday. The biggest blaze was in the Keratea region, 30 miles (48 kilometers) southwest of Athens. No casualties were reported.

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

BIGGER & BETTER.

The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever. Every day it's packed with the business news you need. Clear, easy-to-read tables on currencies, interest rates and gold prices. Complete Wall Street stock listings (even on Saturday mornings). Company notes, industry overviews and corporate profiles. A special report on "Personal Investing" every month. And much, much more.

Each day of the week a column of special interest to the business community:

Monday/Eurobonds

Eurobonds. The authoritative column by Carl Gewirtz, complemented by his column on Syndicated Loans and by an exclusive weekly listing of 2,000 Eurobonds prices.

Tuesday/Futures and Options

Futures and Options, from commodities to financial futures. The trends. The probabilities. The "go" signals and the danger signals.

Wednesday/International Manager

International Manager. Sherry Buchanan searches for creative solutions to far-ranging problems that cross national borders.

Thursday/Wall Street Watch

Wall Street Watch. Edward Rohrbach discusses how analysts on both sides of the Atlantic are sizing up the markets. His incisive reporting of dominant trends brings order to the variety of stimulating opinions.

Friday/Technology

Technology. The devices, the systems, the scientific breakthroughs that revitalize production and transform services.

Saturday/Economic Scene

Economic Scene. Penetrating analysis of the forces that are constantly reshaping the world economy.

And the latest financial figures every day:

The Trib's extensive financial tables include daily closing prices from the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and a list of over-the-counter stocks. And because the Trib publishes six days a week, you don't have to wait until Monday to get Friday's closing prices.

Other daily listings include world currency rates, key money rates, commodity prices, futures and a round-up of world stock markets. And Monday brings the only comprehensive weekly listing of Eurobond prices available in any periodical, plus mutual fund prices and a complete OTC list.

The Trib keeps you up-to-date on business news and financial figures six days a week, Monday through Saturday.

London welcomes the American Bar Association



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

Rubbing shoulders with Dukes and Duchesses does not come cheap

Prices of houses and flats throughout London reflect the desirability of inner-city life with its cultural, leisure and shopping facilities, Parliament, the law courts and the City. They are nevertheless constrained by the state of the British economy and the purchasing power of British incomes. Prime property, like the Ritz, is a different world and immune to the economy, and subject only to ever-increasing demand.

The demarcation, although invisible, is as real as the Berlin Wall, and its pale embraces Mayfair, Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington, St John's Wood and, on the fringe, Hampstead, and includes such citadels as the American Embassy, Harrods, the American School and the Harley Street medical enclave.

Residential property here is tagged at between £200 and £300 per square foot. Something comparable to a five-bedroom New York "brownstone" costing, say, \$1,875,000 would fetch from \$1,250,000 dollars in Knightsbridge, although British salaries are 50 per cent lower than American. That is why the majority of buyers in prime London locations are from overseas, and many are corporate.

A recent report by leading agents Savills shows that

foreigners and expatriates account for 53 per cent of sales in central London this year. The sequence is European, Middle and Far Easterners, Americans and expatriates.

The fact that these international buyers have no London property to release back into the marketplace accounts for the extreme shortage of well-presented accommodation. Result? Family houses and larger apartments commonly break the million-dollar barrier.

George Knight & Partners, 9 Heath Street, Hampstead Village (01-794 1125) disclose in a report just published that an increased supply of properties being purchased by expatriates are for investment and letting. Purchasers looking to invest fall, financially, into two categories — first, those wishing to spend up to £125,000 to retain a footing in

the English property market, and, secondly, those wishing to spend in excess of £125,000 who are overseas residents making an investment.

At the very top end, realtors almost boast of their sky-high prices. Lassman's of Old Bond Street cite as the most expensive single apartment in London a five-bedroom, five-bathroom penthouse with landscaped roof garden in Grosvenor Square at \$3,750,000; Aylesford quote \$1,800,000 for a four-bedroom apartment in the same prestigious garden square; Chestertons price at \$2,400,000 a uniquely luxurious eight-bedroom apartment at Hyde Park Square.

Lassman's are also seeking buyers for the imaginative and luxurious development

by Alec Snobel



15, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

known as 100 Piccadilly where 10 individually designed apartments focus on a tropical atrium. Created by Ladbroke Group Properties it is the first new residential development on Piccadilly for 25 years.

Another exciting project, which will certainly interest many Americans, is the opportunity to own an apartment at the Savoy Hotel and called Savoy Apartments. This is another Ladbroke scheme with Lassmans as the agents.

Each apartment will have its own house telephone connecting it to the hotel which will supply room service. Prices of the 120 year leases commence at £280,000.

W.A. Ellis who specialise in residential property in Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Kensington and Chelsea, command a significant proportion of the market.

Among the most interesting apartment block developments is Millbank Terraces, a reconstruction of seventeen period terrace houses behind their existing facades to provide 57 apartments overlooking the Thames. W.A. Ellis is the joint agent.

Because location is the key factor, houses are not necessarily dearer than flats. W.A. Ellis are offering a 62-year lease on a brand new three-bedroom house on the Duke of Westminster's Belgravia estate for \$410,000. Chestertons invite offers in the region of \$820,000 for Joan Collins's former succo-fronted period house over-

looking the Regents Canal in Little Venice. The Chesterton portfolio also includes one of the most imposing double-fronted mansions in Harley Street, occupying the site of Florence Nightingale's original nursing home; the figure for the 20 years' unexpired lease is \$475,000.

Savills, agents who enjoy a high reputation for their market data, put average London prime prices at about \$500,000 for a house; £285,000 for a flat.

These figures do not deter buyers, because the yield in rental income and capital gains has proved to be equally stratospheric. Looking at their own actual sales, Savills

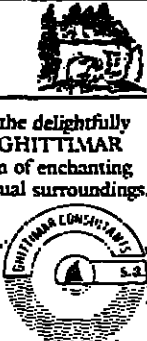
report an increase now of 35 per cent over the figures realised last year.

Strongest demand is for four-bedroom family houses and three-bed, three-bath apartments with good reception rooms in portered blocks. Being within walking distance of Harrods is a plus factor. All agents report buoyancy in such garden squares as Belgravia, Grosvenor, Cavendish, Eaton, Lowndes, Portman, Cadogan, Hanover and Montpelier, aristocratic not only in name, but in their share of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, barons and knights. Rubbing shoulders with the peerage apparently doesn't come cheap.

AFTER LONDON WHAT NEXT? . . .

Come down to The South of France and visit the delightfully unspoilt region of the Var-Ouest in Provence. GHITTIMAR CONSULTANTS will show you their selection of enchanting Properties for sale set in magnificent and unusual surroundings. Flights and accommodation arranged.

Mme Lucie Ghittimar Consultants s.a.
2256 Route de Bandol
83110 SANARY SUR MER
Tel (94) 29.86.64 Tlx 401.890 F
London Office (01) 584.6045



A BERRY, A SEED AND A ROOT STEEPED IN HISTORY

Juniper berries from Northern Italy, coriander seeds from England and angelica root from Flanders.

These are what impart such delicate characteristics to Beefeater gin.

Macerated in pure grain alcohol and then distilled in accordance with the original recipe of James Burrough, the company's founder.

We haven't changed a thing. Not in 170 years.

We're a company steeped in history. We like it that way.

And every time you taste our London Dry Gin, with its fleeting essence of juniper, coriander and angelica — you'll like it that way too.



THE GIN OF ENGLAND

Mayfair's Pomp and Circumstance

by Moss Murray

Mayfair has a magnificence that is as real today as when Sydney Smith described it as "enclosing more intelligence and ability, to say nothing of wealth and beauty, than the world has ever collected into such a space before."

The earliest plans show Old Bond Street nibbling at the fields which surrounded Piccadilly, and finally being extended into New Bond Street as far as Oxford Street. This was Mayfair's axis.

Quite different is Regent Street. This is London's most graceful thoroughfare. Although there have been changes, the essential line of the buildings has remained largely unaltered since Nash created this living compliment to the Prince Regent, later George IV.

Mappin & Webb first came to Regent Street in 1862, although the company had been founded in Sheffield by Jonathan Mappin when he opened a small silver workshop in 1774. It has been a story of continuing expansion serving royalty and ambassadors, international businessmen and members of the diplomatic corps. Monarchs — including

Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V and the present Queen Elizabeth — have bestowed their warrants on the Company.

Although Park Lane has changed with the years and the times, the architects of the new hotels have mostly remembered the grace that once dominated the street. The great aristocratic houses have given way, either to mammoth hotels or blocks of apartments. Visitors who prefer the latter to the former should head for Hamptons, 6 Arlington Street, St James's (01 493 8222) where they have an extensive range of luxury penthouses, family apartments, small and large houses and pied-à-terres.

There are also several impressive car showrooms with newcomers, Trasco, 65-67 Park Lane, offering the finest value, and best bargains, for those who want the best at the best prices.

Close by is, possibly, the most famous square in Mayfair . . . Grosvenor Square, dominated by the modern

United States embassy and its gardens which are largely a memorial to Franklin Roosevelt.

Adjoining the Square are the offices of GT Vehicle Exports at 53 Upper Brook Street (01-493 4218) where visitors to Britain can buy the world's luxury cars, including Porsche, Mercedes, BMW and Ferraris, for export to every country.

The square remains impressive despite many changes. Apartments here have recently changed hands for more than £1 million. In South Audley Street there is the Grosvenor Chapel, that has been described as "American Colonial" in appearance, and which was adopted during the last war as the church of the US armed forces.

Walking towards the famous Circus, where the statue of Eros has watched over lovers for so long, you pass several of London's most famous clubs followed by the Ritz Hotel adjoining Green Park, and the delights of Fort-

num & Mason. Past the Ritz it is worth diverting a few yards into St. James's Street where you will find the second finest tobacco shop in Europe, and a rival to its older brother in Geneva. This is Davidoff of London where they care for their products like mothers nurse children. Nothing is left to chance to ensure that the tobacco leaf is maintained and sold in prime condition. In the world of Zino Davidoff additives and synthetics are unknown.

CHARLES HAMMOND
INTERIOR DESIGNERS AND DECORATORS



Exclusive fabrics, hand-made upholstery, objets d'art and 18th century antiques in conjunction with Arthur Brett of Norwich.
Open weekdays, 9-5
Saturdays 10-4

165 St James Street, London SW1X 9QE
Telephone: 01-235 2151 Telex: 917976

Largesse

Designer Clothes for the larger lady



Fabulous collections from international fashion houses. Also lingerie and nighties. Big can be really beautiful at Largesse.

Summer Sale now on
84 Marylebone High Street, London, W1.
Tel: (01) 486 2133

G.T. VEHICLE EXPORTS LTD

"TAX FREE"
Most makes of new cars for immediate or early delivery European/U.S. specification. Next to U.S. Embassy, Mayfair, 53 Upper Brook Street, W1.
Tel. London (01) 493 4218 Tlx. 295624 BANKOG G

By the riverside. In SW1.

Crown Reach is a riverside masterpiece — and only minutes from Belgravia, Knightsbridge and the West End. There are a few individually designed flats and houses remaining.

They are for sale on long Crown Leases.

2/4 bedroom apartments available from £230,000. 5 bedroom show house £570,000.

Each has at least one terrace overlooking the river and landscaped gardens. Fully fitted and equipped kitchens; 24 hour portage; lift; secure parking; video entrance phone.

Open Mon-Fri 11 am — 5 pm at: 142 Grosvenor Road, London, SW1, or contact:

Hampton & Sons

6 Arlington Street, St James's, LONDON SW1A 1RB. Tel: 254341 01-493 8222



The Clients of American Legal Eagles
Re-locate Successfully Through

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
The Letting Agents

9 Heath St, Hampstead NW3. Tel: 01-794 1125.
115-117 Knightsbridge, London SW1. Tel: 01-589 2133.

TRASCO



Tax Free LTD Export
Motorcycles and other
makes from stock

US-SP/DOT
European Delivery

65/67 Park Lane
Tel: 01-235 2151

Coachbuilt
Limousines and
exotic 1900 SEL6
Gallages

Taken: 01-235 2151

TRASCO

EUROPE'S LARGEST DIRECT EXPORT DEALER.

A new project by Coppenhagen
Property Developments Ltd.
(ROSEHAUGH PLC)

48 MILLBANK 57 well designed riverside apartments of one and two bedrooms

- Newly reconstructed buildings behind existing stucco-rendered facades
- Excellent location close to the Tate Gallery and facing the River Thames
- Superbly presented Show Flat and reception area designed by Kennedy Sumner
- Resident Porter/House Manager
- Private landscaped gardens
- Modern fittings and installations to a very high standard
- New decorations & carpets

W.A. ELLIS

174 Brompton Road, London SW3 1HP
Tel: 01 581 7654 Telex: 23661 WAE

Chestertons

2 Cale St. Chelsea Green, London SW3
Tel: 01 589 5211 Telex: 8955820

Hampton & Sons

6 Arlington St. St. James's, London SW1
Tel: 01 493 8222 Telex: 25341

Leases of 99 years for sale from
£75,000 to £150,000



ARTS / LEISURE

2 Producers Prove Jazz Can Be a Money-Maker



Steve Backer

By Michael Zwierin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Two record producers with different philosophies are proving that, with enough love and imagination, and a little patience, jazz can be a profitable operation.

Hal Willner was recently in Paris to record Sting singing "Mack the Knife" as part of his eclectic Kurt Weill project. (Sting's jazz-oriented album "The Dream of the Blue Turtles" entered the Billboard chart unusually high last week, at 41.)

Willner grew up listening to records instead of doing his homework. His family advised him to stop wasting his time — until he became music coordinator for the NBC "Saturday Night Live" television show, a well-paying job that involves knowing about and being able to find just the sort of obscure recorded tidbits he had been obsessed with for years.

Now this hard-working 29-year-old calls himself "an independent record producer, or at least that's

what I hope to make a living out of one day." In 1982, he produced the album "Rota Amarcord," jazz versions of music by Nino Rota, who composed music for Federico Fellini films. Last year, Willner's double album, "That's The Way I Feel Now," a collection of jazz and rock musicians playing Thelouise Monk songs, made most critics' 10-best lists.

Some producers impose their personalities directly on the music; others, like Willner, create a situation in which the music can create itself. "I just allow things to happen," he said.

When he asked rock musicians to play Monk, he accepted only those who agreed immediately. Any hesitation was taken for lack of motivation. He recorded Donald Fagen, Peter Frampton and Joe Jackson at his own expense, before a distribution deal had been reached. "These rock musicians deserve respect," he said, "because they knew they were going to be judged severely for even

attempting to play Monk. They must love the music."

While keeping the NBC job ("It's nice to work 20 weeks and get paid for 37"), he "listened to every Monk album I could lay my hands on, over and over again. I had to make sure that the rock musicians were playing the material correctly. In order to produce a record like this you have to understand the material better than anyone."

The Kurt Weill project, which Willner is mixing now, involved similar research. Scheduled for fall release, the album features Sting, Marianne Faithfull, Van Dyke Parks, Todd Rundgren, Lou Reed, Carla Bley, Bob Dorough and others. After Weill, Charles Mingus will receive the Willner treatment: "Mingus is more difficult. His music is so emotional. It will be hard to capture that emotion. I'm not sure I'm prepared yet. I still don't know how good I am."

Steve Backer was in Paris to promote European distribution for the first releases of his new label, Magenta. He has worked himself "into positions of power in the recording industry with relative ease" several times. "I'm manipulative," he explained, with a proud smile.

Backer, 47, has a business degree and once played bass. His father was a saxophonist who supported the family with a day job. "The day job was making him old and the music was keeping him young," Backer recalled. "That made such an impression on me. I knew I had to get involved with music somehow. I was studying bass but I was only good enough to be a journeyman bassist, so I came in on the business side."

During the three years he was general manager of ABC Impulse he signed Keith Jarrett and Gato

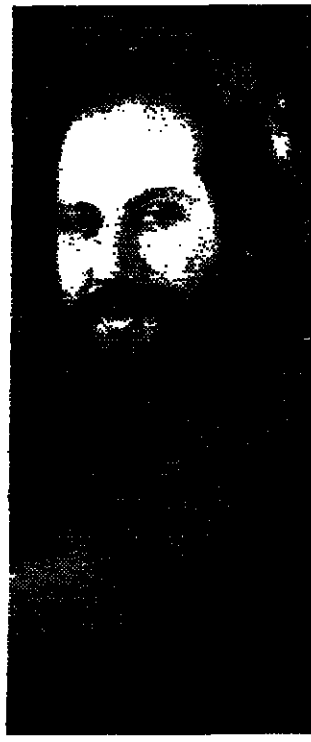
Barbieri. "The success of those two accessible melodicists allowed me to record abstract experimentalists like Marion Brown, Sam Rivers and Dewey Redman. That's the kind of balance I've always looked for. That's what I mean by 'manipulative.'"

Later, directing jazz for Arista, he signed the Brecker Brothers, Mike Manieri and other crossover artists who subsidized more "difficult" musicians, such as Archie Shepp and Randy Weston. In the early 1980s he brought Ornette Coleman and Anthony Braxton to Island/Anilles under similar "manipulation" by giving the corporate barracudas something that sells. "Backer explained: 'I buy the freedom to document the music I think deserves documentation.'"

He believes he sees a positive trend even for the more abstract jazz. "Around the turn of the decade, recorded jazz went down along with the general slump in the recording industry. The first wave of a rebirth took place with Island/Anilles and Elektra Musician. They both failed. This year there are Blue Note and Magenta. We are the second wave."

Magenta is affiliated with Windham Hill, which records what Backer calls "jazz-related" music. Windham Hill's easy-listening pianist, George Winston, has two gold albums. Backer believes that placing such borderline commercial music on the jazz charts might be an advantage rather than hypocrisy. "Once more you can manipulate the situation. Executives who don't have the sophistication to hear the difference think: 'Oh, okay, jazz is selling again.'"

"Anyway, an upward cycle has definitely begun. There are favorable circumstances for jazz. The door is being cracked ajar again."



Hal Willner

Spoleto Turnout Seen by Menotti As a Vindication

The Associated Press

SPOLETO, Italy — More than half a million people attended the Festival of Two Worlds this year, despite some of the worst Italian critical notes in years. Gian Carlo Menotti, the Italian-American composer who founded the festival 28 years ago, says he feels vindicated by the results.

Two weeks ago, at the opening of Puccini's "La fanciulla del West" (The Girl of the Golden West), the first venture into opera by the Australian film director Bruce Beresford, critics wrote that Menotti had been unable to come up with new ideas or attract outstanding talent to the event. The festival ended Sunday.

Menotti, who turned 74 on July 7, is finishing an opera about the Spanish painter Goya, intending the lead role for Placido Domingo. It is scheduled to premiere in Washington in October 1986, co-produced by the Paris Opera.

His other commitments include a series of concerts in Scotland, Australia, and Connecticut before a major performance next fall at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

Menotti, who turned 74 on July 7, is finishing an opera about the Spanish painter Goya, intending the lead role for Placido Domingo. It is scheduled to premiere in Washington in October 1986, co-produced by the Paris Opera.

His other commitments include a series of concerts in Scotland, Australia, and Connecticut before a major performance next fall at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

'BCBG': A Guidebook To French Preppydom

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—BCBG, for "Bon Chic, Bon Genre," is the French equivalent of the British "Sloane Ranger" and the American "Preppy." But despite strong family, fortune and fashion similarities, BCBG is decidedly and delightfully Gallic. Only the French could come up with a BCBG concierge.

The expression as defined in the

HEBE DORSEY

new "BCBG: Le Guide du Bon Chic, Bon Genre," by Thierry Mantoux (Hermès), means: "Anything in good taste. It is in fact everything that differentiates those who know from those who don't: aristocracy and old 'bourgeoisie' from the others; 'nouveaux riches' from 'old riches.'"

The author has no less than 17 chapters to explain BCBG. The opening one, "Ce qui est vraiment important" (What's really important), is the clue. One does not become BCBG, one is born so. BCBGs know what is important. They know that one cannot invent the past. They know what to say and what not to say. For instance, they would never say: "I bought this chateau 10 years ago." Instead, they drop negligently: "This house has been in the family for a long time."

The house is invariably deep into the country, in a village with something like 543 inhabitants. The BCBGs have been mayors for generations. They work in Paris but are very much part of their village. They own a hunting lodge, an old abbey or a shooting preserve.

The past includes old families, old houses, old servants, old furniture, old fortunes and old family traditions. Every BCBG should be an aristocrat — "They're so simple and so true," — but, failing that, they must have a tie-up with sugar, banking or steel fortunes.

They have relatives in politics (preferably in the opposition at the moment), the clergy, wineries, the publishing world, the Académie Française and international royal courts (what's left of them).

To be BCBG, one must look BCBG. Some people have the look, others don't. BCBG clothes — Hermès scarves, Charvet shirts, Cartier watches, Weston shoes, Burberry raincoats — are not enough.

Distinguished as they are, BCBGs still have to learn a set of manners, handkissing and curtsying are high priorities and are taught as soon as children can walk. The book includes lists of what is and what is not BCBG. The first includes understatement, pearls, loden coats, French cars,

hunting, golf, bridge, tennis, using the formal "vous" to one's parents, speaking English with an Oxford accent and reading Le Figaro newspaper's Carnet du Jour (an account of happenings in French society).

Speaking American and talking about money is not BCBG. Neither are pastel-pink Cadillacs, the Champs-Élysées on a Saturday afternoon, spending one's vacation at a Club Med resort, or wearing jogging suits and loud colors.

Other key chapters deal with schools, weddings, receptions, homecomings, decoration, good manners, professions, sports, vacations and culture. No snob stone is left unturned. One learns, for instance, that BCBG first names include Agathe, Albane, Florence, Isabelle and Hortense, while the de-no list runs to Odette, Paulette, Armande and Gisèle. Children must be baptized before they are 3 months old so that they can fit into the heirloom christening dress.

BCBG children are high on sports and Scouting. This will presumably save them from jeans, chewing gum and television. Piano lessons are recommended. So are dancing and tennis lessons, hockey, and pony rides. Although England was once fashionable for summer vacations, BCBGs now prefer the United States, with California and Texas at the top of the list.

BCBG teenagers' lives are also wrapped up in so-called Rallies — groups organized by aggressive mothers who tie up their children's social lives in highly regimented and upright gatherings, such as tea-parties and dances.

No matter how late a BCBG goes to bed on Saturday night, he has to go to church Sunday morning.

When wedding bells start ringing, BCBGs must keep track of all kinds of mists, including flowers, wedding lists and wedding rings.

Young BCBG couples decorate their houses themselves — "Otherwise, one runs the risk of resembling a theater set." Heirlooms such as a Louis XV commode are recommended. So are fireplaces, parquet floors and chintz curtains.

For those who have courageously read the book until the end, there is a test showing whether one is BCBG. Among the questions: "What does the number 52 mean to you?" The answer: A Parisian bus whose route goes through BCBG arrondissements, such as the 16th. Even dogs are classified. Labradors became BCBG after they were known to be the favorite of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, without a doubt the most BCBG of all French presidents — a fact that did not, however, endear him to his electorate.

We are pleased to announce our SUMMER SALE

You are invited to take advantage of the appealing reductions on our collections of Polo for men and Ralph Lauren for women.

Starts Saturday 20th July

The Polo Ralph Lauren Shop

143 New Bond Street · London W1
(01) 491-4967

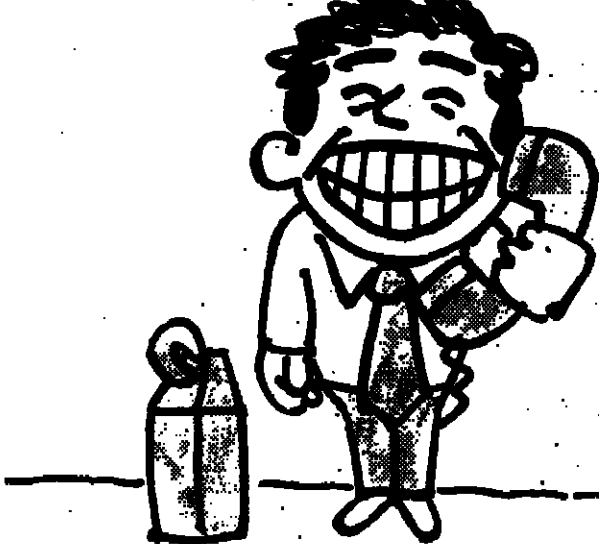


Karl Lagerfeld
His own label

Starts Thursday 18th July

173 New Bond Street, London W1. Telephone: 01-493 6277

PHONE HOME. IT FEELS GOOD.



You feel good sharing your trip with the folks back home. They feel good knowing you're okay. And everybody feels good because an international call costs less than anyone imagined.



MONSIEUR ELYSEES



100, Champs-Élysées
Paris 8^e
44, rue François 1^{er}
Paris 8^e
237, rue Saint-Honoré
Paris 1^{er}

SALES

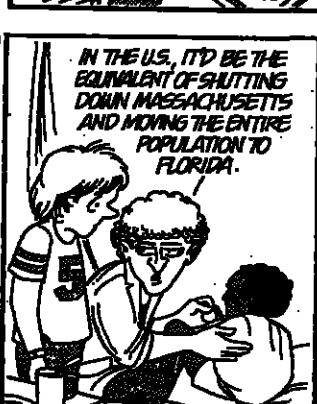
BRING WITH YOU THE LAST FRENCH LOOK FROM THE BEST PLACE IN PARIS

New winter collection
ESCADA

at European export prices
Marie-Martine

8, Rue de Sévres, Paris 6^e.
Tel.: (1) 222 18 44.

DOONESBURY



The Director & English speaking staff of
Mappin & Webb
INTERNATIONAL

warmly invite you to their salon to view their prestigious collection of fine jewelry and watches*

Our CANNES showroom is at 32-33, La Croisette. Tel: (93) 39.81.91

Featuring: ROLEX Mappin & Webb PIAGET BAUME & MERCIER
CONCORD CORUM EBEL VACHERON CONSTANTIN

Highest Export Discount.

We are the #1 of the rue de la Paix, 75002 PARIS. Tel: 261.50.13

By Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen.

PARIS CANNES LONDON DÜSSELDORF TOKYO NEW YORK

From Rates	
London	1.00
New York	1.00
Paris	1.00
Frankfurt	1.00
Geneva	1.00
Basel	1.00
Brussels	1.00
Amsterdam	1.00
Stockholm	1.00
Copenhagen	1.00
Helsinki	1.00
Tallinn	1.00
Riga	1.00
Vilnius	1.00
Kiev	1.00
Moscow	1.00
Ukraine	1.00
Belarus	1.00
Poland	1.00
Czech Republic	1.00
Slovakia	1.00
Hungary	1.00
Romania	1.00
Bulgaria	1.00
Greece	1.00
Turkey	1.00
Italy	1.00
Spain	1.00
Portugal	1.00
France	1.00
Germany	1.00
Austria	1.00
Switzerland	1.00
Netherlands	1.00
Belgium	1.00
Luxembourg	1.00
Ireland	1.00
United Kingdom	1.00
Other Dollar Values	
Canada	1.00
USA	1.00
Japan	1.00
South Korea	1.00
Hong Kong	1.00
Singapore	1.00
Taiwan	1.00
Malaysia	1.00
Thailand	1.00
Philippines	1.00
Indonesia	1.00
Brazil	1.00
Argentina	1.00
Chile	1.00
Colombia	1.00
Venezuela	1.00
Peru	1.00
Ecuador	1.00
Guatemala	1.00
El Salvador	1.00
Honduras	1.00
Nicaragua	1.00
Costa Rica	1.00
Panama	1.00
Dominican Republic	1.00
Jamaica	1.00
Trinidad and Tobago	1.00
Grenada	1.00
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.00
St. Lucia	1.00
Dominica	1.00
Barbados	1.00
Antigua and Barbuda	1.00
Belize	1.00
Guatemala	1.00
El Salvador	1.00
Honduras	1.00
Nicaragua	1.00
Costa Rica	1.00
Panama	1.00
Dominican Republic	1.00
Jamaica	1.00
Trinidad and Tobago	1.00
Grenada	1.00
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.00
St. Lucia	1.00
Dominica	1.00
Barbados	1.00
Antigua and Barbuda	1.00
Belize	1.00

	Vol	High	Low	Last	Chg
BAT IN	151	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2
Wendro	3412	10	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
Tea Air	1605	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4
Enech B	582	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4
TE	1450	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4
Tellurug	1260	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4
Amcon	1115	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4
AcvPh	806	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4
LC55	819	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
233.23	232.80	232.10	233.43

12 Month High Low					Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	5% 100% High Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge	12 Month High Low					Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	5% 100% High Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge		
85	63	Bos	pr	1.88	10.7				150	83	114		184	13	CW	pr	1.90	11.0			14	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
17 1/4	9	Bos	E	1.17	10.4				2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	18 1/2	13	CW	E	2.00	11.3			10	18	18	18	

[illegible]

12 Month Low		52 Week Low	Div	Yr % P/E	M		N							
23 1/2	15%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	23 1/2	15%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	23 1/2
24 1/2	16%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	24 1/2	16%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	24 1/2
25 1/2	17%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	25 1/2	17%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	25 1/2
26 1/2	18%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	26 1/2	18%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	26 1/2
27 1/2	19%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	27 1/2	19%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	27 1/2
28 1/2	20%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	28 1/2	20%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	28 1/2
29 1/2	21%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	29 1/2	21%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	29 1/2
30 1/2	22%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	30 1/2	22%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	30 1/2
31 1/2	23%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	31 1/2	23%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	31 1/2
32 1/2	24%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	32 1/2	24%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	32 1/2
33 1/2	25%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	33 1/2	25%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	33 1/2
34 1/2	26%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	34 1/2	26%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	34 1/2
35 1/2	27%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	35 1/2	27%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	35 1/2
36 1/2	28%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	36 1/2	28%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	36 1/2
37 1/2	29%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	37 1/2	29%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	37 1/2
38 1/2	30%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	38 1/2	30%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	38 1/2
39 1/2	31%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	39 1/2	31%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	39 1/2
40 1/2	32%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	40 1/2	32%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	40 1/2
41 1/2	33%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	41 1/2	33%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	41 1/2
42 1/2	34%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	42 1/2	34%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	42 1/2
43 1/2	35%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	43 1/2	35%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	43 1/2
44 1/2	36%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	44 1/2	36%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	44 1/2
45 1/2	37%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	45 1/2	37%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	45 1/2
46 1/2	38%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	46 1/2	38%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	46 1/2
47 1/2	39%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	47 1/2	39%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	47 1/2
48 1/2	40%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	48 1/2	40%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	48 1/2
49 1/2	41%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	49 1/2	41%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	49 1/2
50 1/2	42%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	50 1/2	42%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	50 1/2
51 1/2	43%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	51 1/2	43%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	51 1/2
52 1/2	44%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	52 1/2	44%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	52 1/2
53 1/2	45%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	53 1/2	45%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	53 1/2
54 1/2	46%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	54 1/2	46%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	54 1/2
55 1/2	47%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	55 1/2	47%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	55 1/2
56 1/2	48%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	56 1/2	48%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	56 1/2
57 1/2	49%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	57 1/2	49%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	57 1/2
58 1/2	50%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	58 1/2	50%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	58 1/2
59 1/2	51%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	59 1/2	51%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	59 1/2
60 1/2	52%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	60 1/2	52%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	60 1/2
61 1/2	53%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	61 1/2	53%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	61 1/2
62 1/2	54%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	62 1/2	54%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	62 1/2
63 1/2	55%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	63 1/2	55%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	63 1/2
64 1/2	56%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	64 1/2	56%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	64 1/2
65 1/2	57%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	65 1/2	57%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	65 1/2
66 1/2	58%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	66 1/2	58%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	66 1/2
67 1/2	59%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	67 1/2	59%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	67 1/2
68 1/2	60%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	68 1/2	60%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	68 1/2
69 1/2	61%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	69 1/2	61%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	69 1/2
70 1/2	62%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	70 1/2	62%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	70 1/2
71 1/2	63%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	71 1/2	63%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	71 1/2
72 1/2	64%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	72 1/2	64%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	72 1/2
73 1/2	65%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	73 1/2	65%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	73 1/2
74 1/2	66%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	74 1/2	66%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	74 1/2
75 1/2	67%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	75 1/2	67%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	75 1/2
76 1/2	68%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	76 1/2	68%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	76 1/2
77 1/2	69%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	77 1/2	69%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	77 1/2
78 1/2	70%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	78 1/2	70%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	78 1/2
79 1/2	71%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	79 1/2	71%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	79 1/2
80 1/2	72%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	80 1/2	72%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	80 1/2
81 1/2	73%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	81 1/2	73%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	81 1/2
82 1/2	74%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	82 1/2	74%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	82 1/2
83 1/2	75%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	83 1/2	75%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	83 1/2
84 1/2	76%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	84 1/2	76%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	84 1/2
85 1/2	77%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	85 1/2	77%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	85 1/2
86 1/2	78%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	86 1/2	78%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	86 1/2
87 1/2	79%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	87 1/2	79%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	87 1/2
88 1/2	80%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	88 1/2	80%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	88 1/2
89 1/2	81%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	89 1/2	81%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	89 1/2
90 1/2	82%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	90 1/2	82%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	90 1/2
91 1/2	83%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	91 1/2	83%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	91 1/2
92 1/2	84%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	92 1/2	84%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	92 1/2
93 1/2	85%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	93 1/2	85%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	93 1/2
94 1/2	86%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	94 1/2	86%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	94 1/2
95 1/2	87%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	95 1/2	87%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	95 1/2
96 1/2	88%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	96 1/2	88%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	96 1/2
97 1/2	89%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	97 1/2	89%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	97 1/2
98 1/2	90%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	98 1/2	90%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	98 1/2
99 1/2	91%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	99 1/2	91%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	99 1/2
100 1/2	92%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	100 1/2	92%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	100 1/2
101 1/2	93%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	101 1/2	93%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	101 1/2
102 1/2	94%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	102 1/2	94%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	102 1/2
103 1/2	95%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	103 1/2	95%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	103 1/2
104 1/2	96%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	104 1/2	96%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	104 1/2
105 1/2	97%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	105 1/2	97%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	105 1/2
106 1/2	98%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	106 1/2	98%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	106 1/2
107 1/2	99%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	107 1/2	99%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	107 1/2
108 1/2	100%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	108 1/2	100%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	108 1/2
109 1/2	101%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	109 1/2	101%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	109 1/2
110 1/2	102%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	110 1/2	102%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	110 1/2
111 1/2	103%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	111 1/2	103%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	111 1/2
112 1/2	104%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	112 1/2	104%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	112 1/2
113 1/2	105%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	113 1/2	105%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	113 1/2
114 1/2	106%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	114 1/2	106%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	114 1/2
115 1/2	107%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	115 1/2	107%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	115 1/2
116 1/2	108%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	116 1/2	108%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	116 1/2
117 1/2	109%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	117 1/2	109%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	117 1/2
118 1/2	110%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	118 1/2	110%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	118 1/2
119 1/2	111%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	119 1/2	111%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	119 1/2
120 1/2	112%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22	120 1/2	112%	NAACOM	24	28	285	22</	

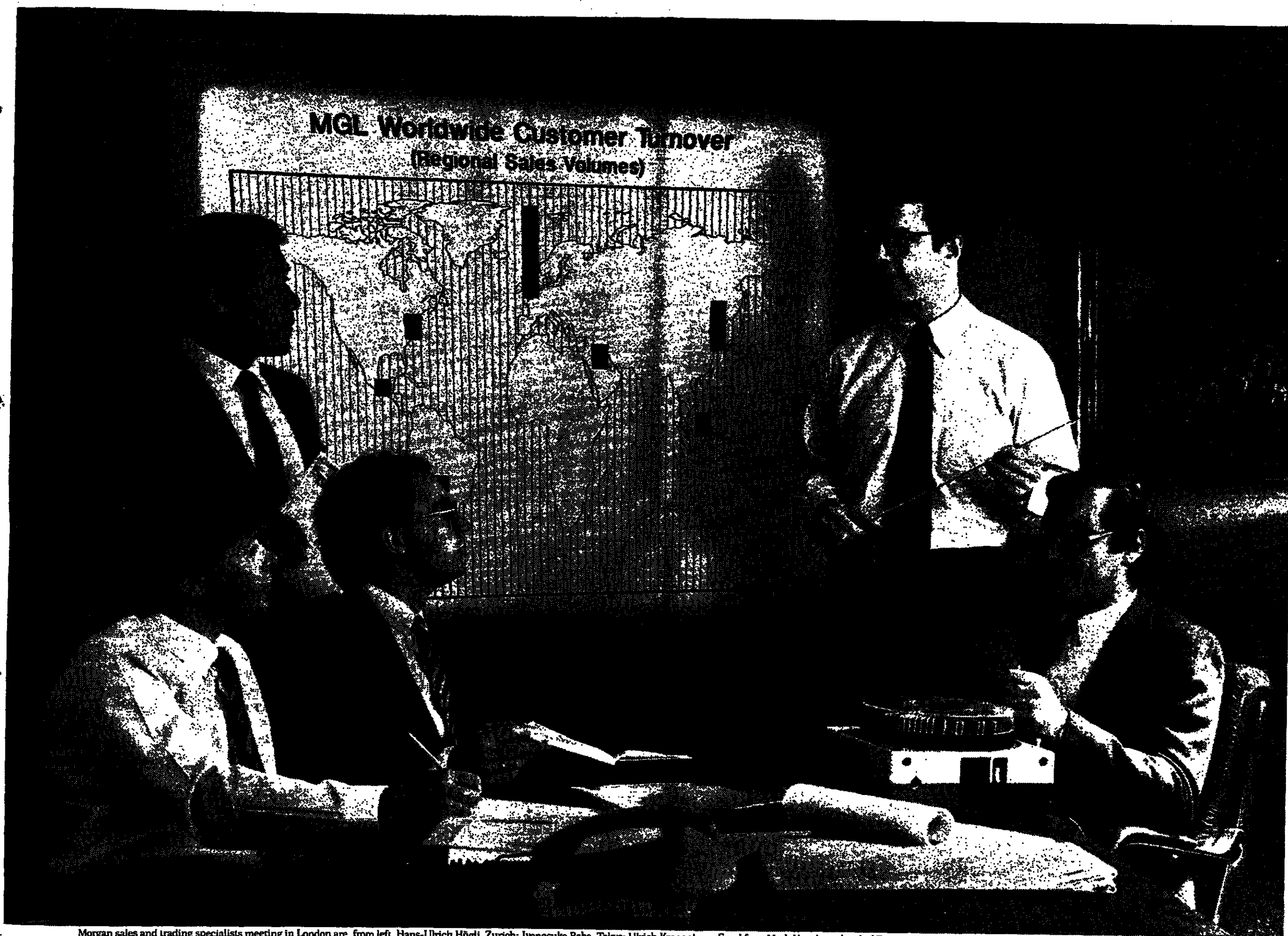
[illegible]

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	330
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

(Continued on Page 12)

AT
PROFIT
Theory a
a book
This book is a

Morgan makes markets, and makes them work for international investors



Morgan sales and trading specialists meeting in London are, from left, Hans-Ulrich Högl, Zurich; Jyonsuke Baba, Tokyo; Ulrich Kronenberg, Frankfurt; Mark Hausberg, head of Eurobond Sales, London; Nabil Sawabini, head of U.S. Treasury Sales and Trading, London.

Institutional investors actively managing portfolios of international securities expect a lot from a dealing counterparty. They get a lot at The Morgan Bank.

Customized service. Morgan does more than just buy and sell securities. We're interested in developing and maintaining long-term client relationships. We listen to your particular objectives, and then we help you achieve them with new ideas, careful analysis, and customized service.

Secondary market strength. Morgan is known for successful Eurobond issues. But our strength in structuring issues that sell is based on a deep involvement in secondary markets. No bank knows more about the inter-

related elements that affect financial markets—interest rates, currency fluctuations, capital flows. Our dealers exchange vital information around the clock so we can give our clients timely and accurate financial market updates.

A wide range of products. Our clients look to Morgan for Eurodollar bonds and U.S. Treasuries, but we also give them much more. We make markets in non-dollar-denominated Eurobonds and government securities, floating-rate and short-term notes, CDs, currency options, and warrants. Through Morgan Futures Corporation we act as a broker for financial futures. And Morgan is active as a principal in securities markets in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich, Paris, London, and New York.

Morgan professionalism. When you work with Morgan you get over 100 years of international financial experience—and the strength of a bank with nearly \$5 billion in primary capital. You get a network of sales and trading specialists that stretches around the world. And you get the highest level of skill and professionalism.

Talk to Morgan about how we can meet your international securities investment and trading requirements. Contact Mark Hausberg for Eurobonds, or Nabil Sawabini for U.S. Treasuries.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd, 30 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2NT. Phone (44-1) 600 7545.

Member FDIC

The Morgan Bank

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible]

REWARDS FOR EXPATS

Introducing two new investment opportunities specially designed for non-residents of the U.K.

International Investment Expertise

Premium Life have teamed up with leading international investment group GT Management to give the expatriate investor the opportunity to take advantage of proven international investment expertise for both regular savings and lump sum investment.

The GT Group will provide the investment expertise for a range of 11 Funds including the new GT International Managed Fund.

They are widely regarded as one of the most successful international management teams in the world with funds under management of £2 billion and fully staffed offices in London, Hong Kong, San Francisco and Tokyo.

Favourable Tax Situation

The investment benefits are further enhanced by the favourable tax situation and political stability of Guernsey.

Flexibility

You can take out a contract in either sterling or dollars. Special features of these new contracts allow a high degree of flexibility in how the plans can be used and adapted to your changing financial needs.

Financial Strength

The assets of the shareholding groups of Premium Life at December 1984 exceed £30,000 million.

Free 'Tax Notes'

To find out how you can benefit from these new plans and to receive a copy of 'Tax Notes for Expatriates', simply complete the coupon or contact us by telephone or telex.

Who can benefit?

These contracts can be taken out by anybody except those who are resident, for tax purposes, in the U.K. or Guernsey.

**To: Giles Wareham L.L.B. Premium Life International Ltd.,
Berthelot House, 5 Berthelot Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey,
Channel Islands. Telephone No. (0481) 26618 Telex 4291129**

Please tell me more about Premium Life International contracts, and how I can benefit from tax free growth and proven international investment expertise. Please also send me a copy of "Tax Notes for Expatriates".

I am interested in:
Capital Investment for.....years. Amount to be invested

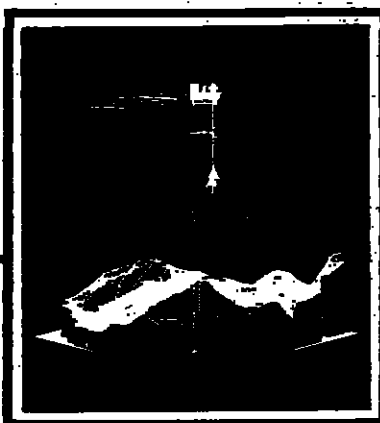
Regular Savings for.....years. Amount to be saved each year

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss)
Address.....

.....	Nationality
Date of Birth	Telephone

Premium Life International

Primum Life International Limited is an insurance company which does not and is not authorized to carry on any part of the United Kingdom business of the class to which this communication relates. This means that the management and solvency of the company are supervised by the United Kingdom Government. Government Holders of the company are required by the company to be approved by the Policyholder Protection Act (1975) if the company should become unable to meet its liabilities. It is Primum Life International's policy to adopt similar standards of management to those required of Primum Life Assurance Company Limited.



First half results from Britoil

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account (Unaudited)	Six Months ended 30.6.95 £ million	Six months ended 30.6.94 £ million
Turnover	968.1	645.9
Operating profit	364.1	282.1
Net interest (payable)/receivable	0.6	(2.1)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	364.7	280.0
Taxation		
Petroleum Revenue Tax		
- excluding safeguard	(206.6)	(165.8)
- safeguard	8.9	15.6
Corporation Tax	(75.6)	(66.4)
Profit for the financial period	91.6	53.4
Dividends	(20.1)	(16.5)
Amount set aside to reserves	71.3	46.9
Earnings per share	18.19p	12.66p
Dividend per share	4.00p	3.30p
Funds generated from operations less tax paid	297.8	290.5
Additions to fixed assets	330.9	269.9

DIVIDENDS
The Directors have decided to pay an interim dividend of 4.00p per share. Except in the case of the shares which are to be the subject of HM Government's proposed Offer for Sale, payment will be made on 1st October 1985 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 2nd September 1985.

For a copy of the Interim Report please complete and return the coupon to the Company Secretary, British plc, 140 St Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 9J. Existing shareholders will receive the Report shortly.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Britoil

Energy at work for Britain

October 1985

24 Thursday

25 Friday

Oil and money conference
London

Note these days in your calendar now!

The sixth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 24 and 25 in London.

The theme of this year's conference is "Surviving in a Competitive Environment".

The program, designed for all senior executives in energy and related fields, will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. Key speakers will include: H.E. Dr. Professor Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia; The Honorable John S. Herrington, United States Energy Secretary; Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation; Arve Johnsen, President, Statoil and The Honorable John Moore M.P. Financial Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

For full details, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: (33-1) 747-12-65, Ext. 4568. Telex: 613595.

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

SPORTS

Angel Fan Helps Beat Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — The home team had a guardian angel in the stands, ready to commit a little larceny to make sure Brian Downing's home run remained just that.

With the score tied at 3 and with a runner on base and two outs in the bottom of the ninth inning here Sunday, Downing lined a shot toward the left-field corner. Toronto's George Bell made the catch as he fell over a railing into the seats, but when he pulled himself back on the field, the ball was missing. Third-base umpire John Shulock, who hustled down the line to make the call, signaled home run and the Angels were 5-3 winners.

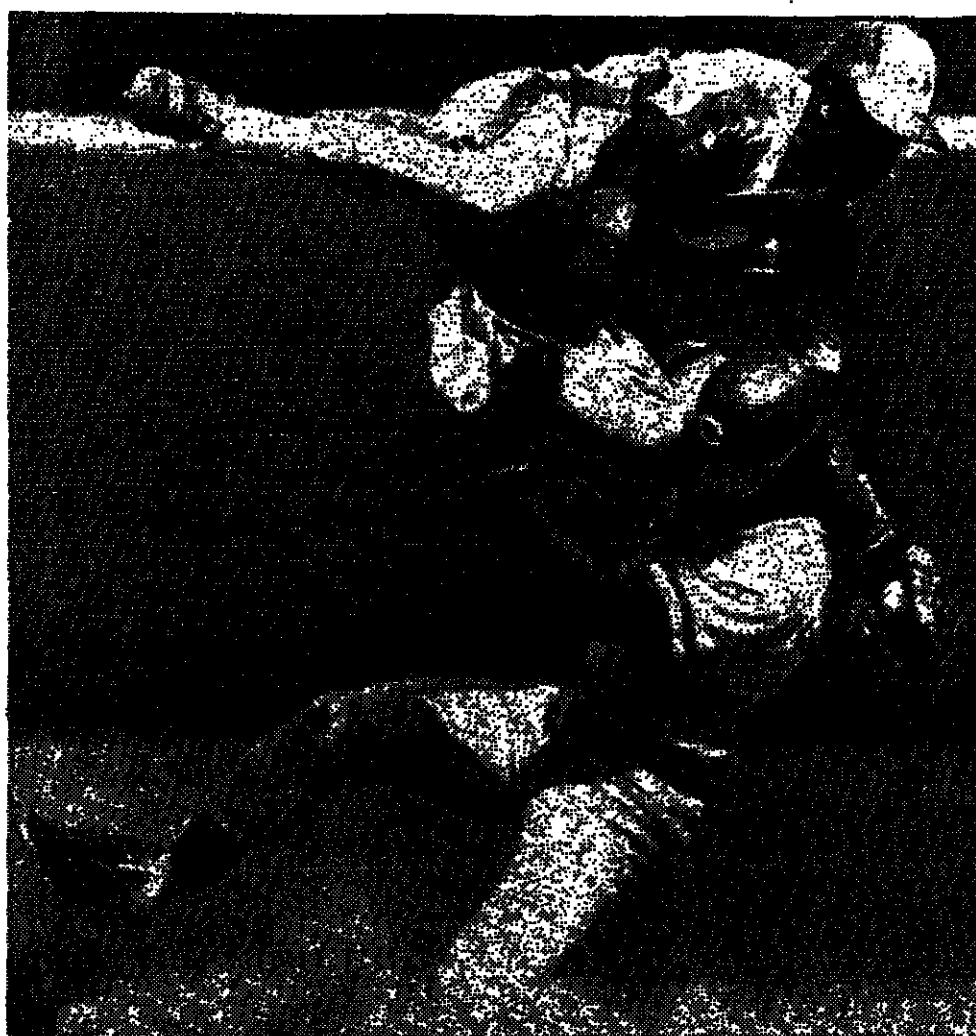
Blue Jay Manager Bobby Cox and several players pleaded at length that a fan had grabbed the ball out of Bell's glove, but Shulock stood firm. "When Bell made the catch, he had broken the plane of the fence, which takes him out of the ballpark," said Shulock. "If he catches it on the field and his momentum takes him in the stands and someone takes the ball away from him, that's a different situation. My only concern was where he made the catch. He was in the fans' area. The rule says that he must come out with the ball. Otherwise, it's a homer."

"He sure as hell has come out of the stands with the ball," said California Manager Gene Mauch. "He's far game when he goes into the stands."

Toronto and reliever Gary Lavelle (who also was a ninth-inning hero Saturday night) had taken a 3-2 lead into the ninth, but Bobby Glead's run-scoring single tied the game and set up its bizarre finish. Tigers 8, Twins 8: In Detroit, Walt Terrell pitched a no-hitter for 6½ innings and wound up combining on a one-hitter with Willie Hernandez as the Tigers buried Minnesota.

Yankees 7, Rangers 1: In New York, a four-hitter gave Ron Guidry his 11th straight victory and the Yankees a four-game sweep of Texas.

White Sox 5, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Tom Seaver struck out 11 over his 8½ innings en route to registering his 29th major league triumph. Chicago scored three of



Cesar Cedeno strong-armed Montreal's Al Newman, above, to steal second base in the 10th inning Sunday in Cincinnati, and moments later Cedeno scored the game-winner on Dave Parker's single.

its runs on suicide-squeeze bunts, two by Bryan Little and one by Ozzie Guillen.

Royals 9, Indians 5: In Cleveland, Bud Black ended a personal seven-game losing streak and Hal McRae and John Wathan drove in two runs apiece as Kansas City beat the Indians.

Red Sox 6, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Wade Boggs extended his hitting streak to 30 games with two singles and a two-run homer as Boston handed the Mariners their seventh loss in eight games.

A's 11, Brewers 2: In Oakland, California, Mike Davis hit a three-run home run and Carney Lansford added one with the bases empty in a four-run first that started the A's on their rout of Milwaukee.

Mets 1, Astros 0: In the National League, in Houston, Dwight Gooden pitched an 11-strikeout five-

hitter, and the game's only run came on an eighth-inning throwing error by second baseman Bill Doran. New York mipped the Astros.

Braves 12, Phillies 3: In Atlanta, Bob Horner homered twice and drove in five runs, and Glenn Hubbard had four RBIs as the Braves routed Philadelphia 12-3. Sweep four-game series. Paco Perez (1-7) won for the first time since Sept. 30, the last day of the 1984 season.

Reds 5, Expos 4: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker's single with one out in the 10th scored Cesar Cedeno from second base with the game-winning run. Cedeno had singled off Gary Lucas and stolen second before Pete Rose drew a walk, bringing Parker to the plate.

Cardinals 2, Padres 1: In St. Louis, pinch-hitter Tito Landrum singled home Vince Coleman from

second in the eighth to lift the Cardinals past San Diego. The winners' Terry Pendleton had homered in the seventh to tie the game.

Cubs 10, Dodgers 4: In Chicago, Keith Moreland drove in four runs, three on a home run, and Ryne Sandberg homered twice to lead a 15-hit attack that ended a six-game losing streak for the Cubs. Steve Garvey pitched a 7-1 victory.

Pirates 7, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Josh Uribé and Brad Webb had two RBIs apiece, and David Green and Chili Davis hit bases-empty home runs to help Bill Lackey end a personal two-month losing streak. Lackey (2-11) had won since May 6, when he also beat Pittsburgh. "I'm glad to be done with the streak and all the garbage that goes with it," he said. "So what if they both came against the Pirates? They're wins, and I'm happy."

(AP, UPI)

Stars Repeat as USFL Champions
Baltimore Rallies Past Oakland, 28-24; Bryant Scores 3 TDs

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The Baltimore Stars came from behind in the final quarter Sunday night to defeat the Oakland Invaders, 28-24, and win the United States Football League championship for the second year in a row. Kevin Bryant scored the decisive touchdown for the Stars on a 7-yard run in the ninth minute of the last quarter. The Invaders then moved to the Baltimore 17-yard line, where the threat was stopped with two minutes to play. A third-down pass from Bobby Hebert to Anthony Carter was incomplete at the right flag of the end zone. Hebert's fourth-down pass was also incomplete.

The victory culminated a rugged season for the former Philadelphia team that struggled to reach the playoffs. Late in the regular season, the Stars won record week 5-6-1 in the standings of the eight-playoff teams, the Stars were ranked sixth on the basis of their final record, 10-7-1.

Baltimore scored first and had led at halftime, 21-14; the Invaders took the lead at the end of the third period, 24-21, but then came the winning rally.

The Stars and quarterback Chuck Fusina were almost perfect on their first series as they covered 80 yards in 10 plays for a touch-

down. Fusina completed all five of his pass attempts for 79 yards, and kept the ball on another play for a 3-yard sneak and a first down.

Fusina's fifth pass went to Scott Fitzkee, his favorite receiver since their days at Penn State. Beating cornerback Vito McKever, Fitzkee caught the 16-yarder just in-bounds in the back of the end zone.

On the next series, Fusina did not fare so well. Rushed by Oakland end Monte Bennett, Fusina let go a soft pass to Tom Donovan that strong safety David Greenwood intercepted — and ran back 44 yards for a touchdown.

Another turnover, an interception of Bobby Hebert's pass by Scott Woerner, trapped at the Oakland 21, latered to Jonathan Sutton, who gained 6 more yards. That came at the end of the first period and the Stars then scored to go ahead 14-7. Bryant ran outside for 8 yards and then inside for 7 and the touchdown.

The Invaders came back quickly with a 47-yard drive that ended when halfback John Williams went in from the one. Novo Bojovic's kick tied the score at 14-14.

Baltimore took the lead back when Bryant, with Invader linebackers blitzing, ran up the middle for a 17-yard TD in the 14th minute of the second quarter. The 35 points were the most scored in the

first half of any USFL championship game.

The scoring continued in the third quarter when Oakland took the kickoff and went 82 yards in 13 plays. The Invaders were stopped at the 2. Bojovic then kicked a 19-yard field goal, and Oakland trailed, 21-17.

The Invaders came down the field again but to no avail. Hebert's end-zone pass went over Anthony Carter's head and into the hands of Woerner, the nickel back in the

Stars' defense, for his second interception. Woerner was tackled in the end zone for a touchback, and Baltimore had the ball at its 20. But fullback Allen Harris then fumbled, and Oakland's David Shaw recovered.

Four plays later, Hebert passed seven yards for a touchdown to Carter, who cut to the outside against one of the league's best cornerbacks, Garcia Lane, and made the catch in the end zone just before the end of the third period.

SPORTS BRIEFS

N. Zealand Rugby Union Cancels Tour

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Combined Dispatches) — The New Zealand rugby union announced Monday that it would abandon a tour of South Africa by the national All Blacks team. The 16-match, nine-week tour was scheduled to begin Wednesday. The union's announcement came two days after Judge Maurice Casey ruled the team could not leave until a challenge to the tour's validity had been heard by the High Court.

Union counsel Douglas White said the interim injunction would not be challenged. "A major factor in not appealing was the scale of the security operation needed in New Zealand to facilitate a departure of the team to South Africa," White said on Monday. Opposition lawyers claimed the tour would violate the union's constitutional aim of promoting, fostering and developing rugby. The tour had been opposed by the government, the churches and a majority of New Zealanders, according to public-opinion polls, because it was viewed as being supportive of South Africa's racial-separation policies. Prime Minister David Lange had said recently that the tour would make New Zealand "part of the army of apartheid." (AP, UPI)

McCorry Keeps Title on 3d-Round KO

MONTE CARLO (AP) — Milton McCorry of the United States successfully defended his World Boxing Council welterweight title with a third-round knockout of Panamanian Carlos Trujillo in a scheduled 12-round fight here Sunday.

McCorry dropped Trujillo once in each round, knocking him senseless in the third with a flurry of rights and lefts to the head while the challenger hung helplessly on the ropes. Trujillo was counted out at 1:59 of the round.

It was McCorry's fourth successful defense since he won the crown in August 1983. His record is 27-0-1; Trujillo dropped to 19-3.

Deadline for Baseball Strike to Be Set

CHICAGO (UPI) — Major-league player representatives were to meet here on Monday to set a strike deadline that could lead to a player walkout.

The 30-member executive board of the Major League Players Association was to be briefed on the status of the 9-month-old contract negotiations with club owners. Players of all 26 major-league teams have voted to authorize a strike.

The players' contract expired Dec. 31, and although 31 bargaining sessions have been held, negotiations have stalled on the question whether owners are losing or making money.

Monday's meeting fell on an off-day in the schedule; several of the players were to go on to Minneapolis for Tuesday's All-Star Game.

Wiebe Wins PGA Tourney in Playoff

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (AP) — Mark Wiebe birdied the first hole of a sudden-death playoff to win the Busch Classic golf tournament by one stroke over John Mahaffey.

Wiebe, 27, collected \$90,000 for his first victory on the PGA tour, which he joined on a full-time basis last year.

Wiebe, with a final-round 70, and Mahaffey (69) finished regulation at 11-under-par 273 on the 6,746-yard, par-71 Kingsmill Golf Club course. Danny Edwards, who led Wiebe by one stroke going into Sunday's round, clocked 72/274 to fall into a three-way tie for third with Scott Simpson (a 66) and Joey Sindelar (68).

A stroke back, on a closing 71, was Keith Ferguson. Tied for fifth at 276 were Hal Sutton (66), Donnie Hammond (68), Jay Haas (68), Wayne Grady (69), Frank Conner (71) and Roger Maltbie (72). Wiebe, who by his count has been to qualifying school "seven or eight times," recalled his thoughts as he and Mahaffey started the playoff: "If I lose, the worst that could happen is I'm not going to have to go to tour school next year. I either win or win more."

School's out.

'Legion' Puts a Little English on Tour de France

By Samuel Abt

PARIS — Following a campaign of infiltration with a frontal attack, the "Foreign Legion" is conquering the Tour de France. Or, as English rider Paul Sherwen says, referring to Anglophones: "There used to be two of us, just myself and Sean Kelly in the old days, and now there's a big sea."

The French dubbed English speakers the Foreign Legion in 1981, when five of them rode for different teams in the tour. That started a trend that has reached double figures for the first time since a 10-man British national team competed in the bicycle race a couple of decades ago.

After the race shifted to sponsored teams, English speakers were rare until Sherwen and Kelly, an Irishman, became fixtures. Kelly is in his eighth tour, Sherwen his seventh. With three peophytes in the band this year, there are now a dozen riders putting a little English on the tour.

At first the Anglophones were a curiosity in a sport long dominated by Europeans. Now, says Australian rider Phil Anderson, "We're getting a lot more general respect from the other riders and from the general public." One reason is that English speakers rank second through sixth in the world's most prestigious cycling race.

Greg LeMond pointed out. An American with the Vie Claire team, LeMond is second in the race, which is decided on the least overall elapsed time. He trailed Bernard Hinault, his French teammate, by 3 minutes and 38 seconds as the tour moved Monday through the 16th of its 22 stages, 247 kilometers (153.4 miles) from Aurillac to Toulouse on the way to the Pyrenees.

Stephen Roche, an Irishman with the Redoute team, ranked third; Kelly, who rides for Skill, was fourth; Steve Bauer, a Canadian with La Vie Claire, was fifth, and Anderson, who rides for Panasonic, was sixth.

The rest of the contingent ranked lower in the standings of the 151 riders who remain of the 180 who started the race June 28. It ends July 21 in Paris after covering more than 4,000 kilometers clockwise through France.

Robert Millar, a Scotsman with the Peugeot team, was 11th; Martin Earley, an Irishman

with Fagor, was 63d; Doug Shapiro, an American with Kwantum, was 71st; Allan Peiper, an Australian with Peugeot, was 93d; Eric McKenzie, a New Zealander with Lotto, was 124th; Sean Yates, an Englishman with Peugeot, was 130th, and Sherwen, who rides for La Redoute, was 149th.

"If we were all Americans, racing on an American team, it might be tougher to win respect," LeMond continued. "But we're from so many different countries and on so many teams. Plus many of us are leaders of those teams." The leaders are Millar, Anderson, Roche, Kelly and LeMond, who is the designated heir to Hinault.

"Everybody's really used to us now," LeMond added. "Every once in a while you hear somebody say, 'They're doing so well, this is terrible for French cycling,' but not so much any more. Now people are saying that cycling is becoming more international and that's good for the sport."

Anderson dated the start of respect to the 1981 race when he wore the yellow jersey, the symbol of overall leadership, for 10 days. "That was really the beginning," he said. "That was a shock to the Europeans' system. And now you have Sean doing well year after year and Greg finishing third last year. We're here to stay. It's not just an accident."

"It's still harder for us though," Anderson continued. "If a French rider got the same results as Greg or Sean or me, they would get big headlines and all we get is a mention. We're a long way from home."

That fact, Sherwen said, is what brings the Anglophones together and makes them friends. "We're all away from home, no matter how far that may be. There's something that draws people together. And the fact that there's such a good relationship among our countries also helps."

"We do tend to break up into smaller clans, depending on where we live. Millar, Yates, Peiper and I are close friends because we all live near each other in Lille, in the north of France. LeMond and Anderson are good friends because they live near each other in Belgium. The rest was sign language. Nice chat we had, too."

SCOREBOARD

Cycling

Tour de France

SEVENTEENTH STAGE

130.7 kilometers (81.3 miles)

1. Frederic Vichot, France, 4 hours 31 minutes, 54 seconds (32-second bonus)

2. Charles Mialaret, France, 3 minutes, 11 seconds behind (32-second bonus)

3. Guido Bontempi, Italy, 2:15 (10-second bonus)

4. Jean-Luc Lichstein, Belgium, same time

5. Francis Clavet, France, 3:17

6. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 3:25

7. Eric Vandewert, Belgium, 3:27

8. Adrie Van der Poel, Netherlands, 3:27

9. Leo Van Vliet, Netherlands, 3:27

10. Stefan Mutter, Switzerland, 3:28

11. Benny Van Brabant, Belgium, 3:27

12. Rudy Dhaemse, Belgium, 3:27

13. Philippe Lemerle, France, 3:28

14. Jean-Philippe Van den Broeck, Belgium, 3:28

15. Eric McKenzie, New Zealand, 3:27

Overall Standings

1. Bernard Hinault, 4 hours 25 minutes, 2 seconds

2. Greg LeMond, U.S., 4:30 minutes, 36 seconds

3. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 4:34

4. Steve Nouri, Canada, 4:36

5. Phil Anderson, Australia, 4:39

6. Eduardo Chozas, Spain, 4:41

7. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 4:42

8. Phil Anderson, Australia, 4:43

9. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:43

10. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

11. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

12. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

13. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

14. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

15. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

16. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

17. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

18. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

19. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

20. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

21. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

22. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

23. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

24. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

25. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

26. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

27. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

28. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

29. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

30. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

Golf

PGA Tour

Busch Classic

130.7 kilometers (81.3 miles)

1. Frederic Vichot, France, 4 hours 31 minutes, 54 seconds (32-second bonus)

2. Charles Mialaret, France, 3 minutes, 11 seconds behind (32-second bonus)

3. Guido Bontempi, Italy, 2:15 (10-second bonus)

4. Jean-Luc Lichstein, Belgium, same time

5. Francis Clavet, France, 3:17

6. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 3:25

7. Eric Vandewert, Belgium, 3:27

8. Adrie Van der Poel, Netherlands, 3:27

9. Leo Van Vliet, Netherlands, 3:27

10. Stefan Mutter, Switzerland, 3:28

11. Benny Van Brabant, Belgium, 3:27

12. Rudy Dhaemse, Belgium, 3:27

13. Philippe Lemerle, France, 3:28

14. Jean-Philippe Van den Broeck, Belgium, 3:28

15. Eric McKenzie, New Zealand, 3:27

Overall Standings

1. Bernard Hinault, 4 hours 25 minutes, 2 seconds

2. Greg LeMond, U.S., 4:30 minutes, 36 seconds

3. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 4:34

4. Steve Nouri, Canada, 4:36

5. Phil Anderson, Australia, 4:39

6. Eduardo Chozas, Spain, 4:41

7. Sean Kelly, Ireland, 4:42

8. Phil Anderson, Australia, 4:43

9. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:43

10. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

11. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

12. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

13. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

14. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

15. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

16. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

17. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

18. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

19. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

20. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

21. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

22. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

23. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

24. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

25. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

26. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

27. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

28. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

29. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

30. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

31. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

32. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

33. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

34. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

35. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

36. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

37. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

38. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

39. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

40. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

41. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

42. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

43. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

44. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

45. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

46. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

47. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

48. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

49. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

50. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

51. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

52. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

53. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

54. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

55. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

56. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

57. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

58. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

59. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

60. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

61. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

62. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

63. Mike Whitworth, New Zealand, 4:44

64. Paolo Paoletti, Colombia, 4:44

65. Mike Whitworth, New

